# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,972.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance ..Rupees Fifty-two.


### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town.... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... " 6 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line; but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

### SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1871, at noon.

| Leave BOMBAY | June | Leave Pondicherry | July. |
|---|---|---|---|
| " Calwar | 22 | " Madras | 2 |
| " Narsakel | 24 | " Cocconada | 6 |
| " Allepey | 25 | " Vizagapatam | 7 |
| " Tuticorin | 28 | " Bimipatam | 8 |
| " Colombo | 27 | " Gopalpore | 8 |
| " Galle | 28 | " Pulee Point | 9 |
| " Negapatam | July 1 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 10 |

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Tarrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship PENANG, 690 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Smart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June, at noon.

| Leaves BOMBAY | June. | Leave BUSSORAH | July. |
|---|---|---|---|
| " Kurrachee | 28 | " Do | 5 |
| " Guadur | 29 | " Bushire | 15 |
| | July. | | |
| " Muscat | 1 | " Linga | 20 |
| " Bunder Abbas | 3 | " Bunder Abbas | 21 |
| " Linga | 5 | " Muscat | 23 |
| " Bushire | 7 | " Guadur | 25 |
| " Fao | 9 | " Kurrachee | 29 |
| | | | Aug. |
| Arrive BUSSORAH | 10 | Arrive BOMBAY | 4 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

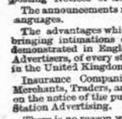
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cotters, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. CITY of BRUSSELS, 250 H. P., Captain Mathews, will sail for Falmouth in about 10 days, weather permitting. This is a fine powerful Steamer, noted for speed, and is fitted with splendid accommodation for first-class passengers. The rates for passage are as follows :—

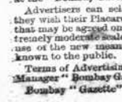
1st Class Passage to Falmouth, for an Adult.....£50
Ditto Ditto Ditto Children under 10 and over 4 years.....£30 } Exclusive of Wines.
Ditto Ditto Suez .....£30

There is a Stewardess on board.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents e.s. City of Brussels.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | Where Included. |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| " | | 25 | 9-10 | |
| " | | 32 | 12 | |
| " | | 33 | 13 | |
| " | | 34 | 14 | |
| " | | 34 | 14 | |
| " | | 35 | 14-10 | Without Food. |

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF TANJORE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Moulding Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of greeting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., such, e that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be los ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

### SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 13th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

| To BRINDISI | First Class Rs. 600 | Second Class Rs. 325 |
|---|---|---|
| To SOUTHAMPTON | " 650 | " 350 |

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials, Iron Works, &c., at Girgaum, behind the Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy's Bungalow.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Iron Works, such as Bressumers, Columns Mullions, Stegriers, Wrought Iron Girders, Stringers, Stair case Winders, Parapet Railing, S andards, Pinth Plancels, Loose Boxes, Stable Fittings, Chairs of sizes, Column Bolts, a large quantity of Cuttle Boards, Jh alwood Planks and Scantling Boards, Teak Rafters, Po-ts, English Solid Mahogany Staircase Railings, Crow Bars, English Spades and Powrae, Flooring Dogs, 4 inch and 3 inch English Clay Pipes and Junctions, New and old Manilla Ropes, a large number of Packing Cases of different sizes, and sundry other articles.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., at Jail Road, Old Imamwarra.

A large quantity of Deal wood Planks, Buttons, Ceiling Boards, Cornice Door Mouldings, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, AT SANS SOUCI, BYCULLA.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, certain Building Materials.

Bombay, 13th June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 271 of 1871.

FRANK EGERTON CUTLER, CHARLES PALMER, ROBERT G. COBHAM, and D. R. TURNBULL, all residing in England and carrying on business in Bombay, as Wine Merchants, by their agent, JOHN EDWARD BOIGER, of Bombay, Esq., under the style of CUTLER, PALMER & Co. .....Plaint.ffs.

*vs.*

WILLIAM DICKSON, carrying on business within the Fort of Bombay under the name of WILLIAM DICKSON AND COMPANY, as proprietors of Australasian Hotel.....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, bearing on the 19th day of May 1871, in the above suit), will be put up for SALE by public Auction, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., at their room in the said mentioned, MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant, viz. :—glassware, earthenware, plateware, knives and forks, furniture, billiard table, cooking utensils, a quantity of assorted liquors, &c., &c.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

BHOW DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th May, 1871.

SALE OF FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Property of a Gentleman no longer requiring, consisting of Iron Bedstead, Card and Washing Tables, Looking-glass, Book Case, Bengal and Child's Cots, Wardrobe, Filter, Matrasses, Bathing Tubs, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One double-eated Phaeton just thoroughly done up for the season, varnished and cushions newly covered.

One Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14½ high, good in saddle or harness.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1871.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1863 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per MILWALL,

Captain Bl-ck, arrived from London, are requested to SEND IN their DELIVERY ORDERS for COUNTER-SIGNATURE to the undersigned, and to DESPATCH BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

LYON & Co.,
Agents Ship Millwall.

Bombay, 12th June 1871.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by F. Fris.p, in cases of—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 doz. Quarts | per doz. Rs. | 5 | 0 |
| 5 " Imperial Pints | " | 4 | 8 |
| 8 " Pints | " | 3 | 4 |

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 doz. Quarts | " | 5 | 0 |
| 5 " Imperial Pints | " | 4 | 8 |
| 8 " Pints | " | 3 | 4 |

BARCLAY'S PORTER—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 doz. Quarts | " | 5 | 8 |
| 5 " Imperial Pints | " | 4 | 12 |
| 8 " Pints | " | 3 | 8 |

ESPLANADE HOTEL STORE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, for the Municipal Committee of Khamgaon, an OVERSEER, at Rs. 75 per mensem.

Candidates are requested to send in their applications with Copies of Testimonials to the undersigned.

Preference will be given to experienced hands.

By order,
V. S. BAPAT, Clerk of Court,
and Secretary Municipal Committee, Khamgaon.

6th June 1871.

BOARD and LODGING, for TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN, or FAMILIES, may be had at Byculla, in Clarendon Family Hotel. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET a HOUSE in Meadow Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milliner.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1871.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Rampart Row, Apply by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row, Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a Rate more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

### NOTICES.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES AND Co.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
9, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. D. FERNANDES (Assistant for the last 17 years in the Chemist and Druggist Department of the Fort establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co.) begs to inform his friends and the public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has OPENED the ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, and trusts by personal care and prompt attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All Chemica's and Drugs have been received direct from England, and no pains or expense have been spared to render them of the purest and very best quality obtainable in the English market. Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions entrusted to our care will be carefully dispensed under our immediate superintendence, and at nearly HALF THE PRICE charged by other Chemists in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Fiction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

LEA and PERRINS
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ask for LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

### NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!!!
DELIGHTED AUDIENCE!!!

TUESDAY EVENING, 13TH JUNE.

SECOND NIGHT
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Upper Circle .....Rs. 2
Stalls..... " 3 | Pit ..... " 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mr. W. B. GILL, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.
Doors open at 8-15 each. Commences at 9 P.M.

Treasurer.—Mr. Oliver Deering. Agent.—Mr. Chas. Dehmer.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY, kept in CALCUTTA and in BOMBAY, WILL BE CLOSED on and after the 15th day of JUNE 1871.

M. RUSTOMJEE,
SADANUND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

Calcutta, 31st May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay WILL BE HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June 1871, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Report of the Municipal Commissioner regarding the manner in which he has arranged to make the expenditure for the year 1871 fall within the estimated income of that year.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th June 1871.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 300 WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th June 1871.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—SEALED TENDERS (marked TENDERS for ASHES) will be received by the undersigned up to 21th instant, for the PURCHASE of the REFUSE ASHES now lying at Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cubic yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within 25 days after the purchase has been completed, and the Party to whom the Contract is given will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 250.

The Locomotive Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent G. I. P. R. Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the favour of visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

Now Ready,
A SECOND EDITION
OF THE
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway (including the new Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. Railway which came in force on the 5th instant) and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
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Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
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Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
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North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rewah Pinderee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus, and for following—

Agents—
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill

### NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their extensive arrangements for the above Season. The Goods have been specially manufactured, and, from their choice character, are rarely obtained in this country.

MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS

Remitting amount with Order ensure immediate attention and dispatch.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

| COATS. | | CAPS. | | LEGGIN

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak for Spinning shares. Other shares closed firm.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 10,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct | Agra Bank | 100 |
| 32,000 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,460 nl. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Ditto of Bombay New | 635 |
| 6,000 | 500 | 100 | 5 do. | Ditto 2nd Res. Issue | 193 |
| 1,25,250 | 1,000 | all | 7 p.ct. | Ditto of Madras | 1,380 |
| 9,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 250 par |
| 43,000 | 275 | all | 10 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 360 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 130 |
| 37,500 | 250 | 125 | nil | National Bank of India | 105 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 500 |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs 70 | Colaba Land Co. | 1,685 |
| 8,000 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld | 165 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2.0 | Nil | Mazagon Land | 965 |
| 4,000 | 1,000 | all | Nil | Fort Canning | 370 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | £20 | 218.3.1 | p. c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 250 |
| ... | £20 | 169.4.2. | do. | Do. New £20 shares | 126 |
| ... | £20 | 43.10.2. | do. | Do. | |
| ... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,106 |
| ... | £10 | 19.15.1 | do. | Do. New Shares | 210 |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | 50 | Albert Mills Co | 1,600 |
| 500 | 2,000 | all | 300 | Alliance Spinning | 2,675 |
| 100 | 5,500 | all | ... | Bombay | 2,800 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 45* | Bombay United | 960 |
| 1000 | 150 | 150 | ... | Broach Mills | 255 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | ... | Dharamsey Spinning | 2,725 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 75 | p.a. Great Eastern | 2,150 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 140 | p.a. Manockji Petit's | 1,630 |
| 800 | 2,500 | all | 350 | p.a. Oriental | 2,895 |
| 650 | 2,500 | 2,400 | ... | Royal | 2,300 |

*Per share for the half-year.

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,350 | 220 | Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 2,125 |
| 200 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 75 | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 1,050 |
| 250 | 3,200 | 80 | Nil | Alexandra Press Co. | 450 |
| 1564 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 220 | Apollo Press Co. | 7,140 |
| 204 | 2,000 | 1,200 | 40 | Bombay Press Co. | 2,350 |
| 704 | 500 | all | 60 | Do. New | 585 |
| 599 | 1,875 | all | Nil. | Colaba Press Co. | 3,100 |
| 850 | 4,000 | all | | East India Press Co | 3,500 |
| 154 | 4,500 | all | 300 | Fort Press Co. | 10,700 |
| 304 | 2,000 | 1,800 | ... | Framji Cowasji Press | 1,050 |
| 200 | 4,000 | 6,000 | Nil. | Hydraulic Press Co. | 2,500 |
| 750 | 5,000 | 1,467 | 75 | p.a. Imperial Press Co. | 1,250 |
| 300 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 100 | p.a. Kurrachee Press Co. | 1,200 |
| 2,000 | 400 | 350 | 35 | p.a. Mofus. Press & G. Co. | 520 |
| 126 | 2,500 | all | 350 | Prince of Wales Press | 2,650 |
| 225 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 125 | Victoria Press, Madras. | 1,950 |
| 154 | 2,000 | all | Nil. | Pinnevelly Press Co. | 1,000 |
| 104 | 1,500 | ... | | Carwar Company | 800 |

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 2,500 | 1,500 | 75 | p.a. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation | 80 |
| 50,000 | 50 | all | 4½ | p.ct. Bombay Gas Company | 55 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 5 | p.c. Mechanics Wkg's Co | 26 |
| 500 | 2,000 | 30 | 21 | p.a. Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company | 170 |
| 2,000 | 500 | all | 10 | p.a. Tramber & Co. | 415 x d |
| 3,000 | 250 | all | 6 | p.a. Vegas Patent Slip Co. | 87 x d |

### CALCUTTA.—8TH JUNE, 1871.

Tax following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs 98-14, or 1-2 discount, and small sums and small pieces at Rs 99, or 1 discount.

5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 106.

5½ per cents. at Rs 113-10.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 98 and 99.

East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 232 per £20.

—*Englishmen.*

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 12.

Loudon, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Mynpuri.
Anderson, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Lamb, Offg. Insptg. Veterinary Surgeon, on leave, from Poona.
Collier, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Walcott, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Novice, Major, 20th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Nagpore.
Goldie, Captain, Adjutant 20th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Nagpore.
Morton, Surgeon, 2nd Bengal Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH JUNE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £3 0s. 0d. | p. ton. |
| | Cases | £3 0s. 0d. | " |
| | Seeds | £2 10s. 0d. | " |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. | |
| | Wooden Ships | £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d | |
| | Myrabolns & Coir bills | £1 3s. 0d. | |
| | Seeds | £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. | |
| Havre | Cotton | £2 8s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. | |
| | Coffee | | |
| Overland | Steamers | £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d. | |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | No steamer. | |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 6 per bale. | |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest | |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 6 per bale | |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton | |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. | |

ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Himalaya (s) | Parkinson | Calcutta, May 16. |
| | Schleswig Brida | Hanson | Liverpool, Feb. 21. |
| | Bride | Henderson | Sunderland, Nov. 19. |

DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Seaforth | Woodward | Liverpool. |
| | Sphinx (s) | Orlopvich | Trieste, &c. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Ashgrove, J. Fullerton, to Liverpool.
Ship Marian Moore, Dickinson, to Coconada.
Ship Benefactress, Gibbs, to Galle.
Ship Euxine, Harrington, to Liverpool.
Ship Winslow, Darmandrits, to Kurrachee.

The s. Kurrachee, to Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Brussels (s), 2 casks and 1 case cutlery, C Abdoolrahmon ; 3 cases American tobacco, J Sawoo & Co ; 2 cases bottling wine, E Tyebally.
Sir John Mandeville, 350 old deal planks, A Dada.

FROM LONDON.

Conflict, 35 barrels wire nails, 8 Jadhowjee ; 30 kegs iron nails, 7 kegs rivets, and 3 cases hardware, C Khe sec.
Prince Oscar, 2,401 bundles hoop iron, The New Bank of Bombay.
Haddon Hall, 10 cases ham, B Rustomjee ; 2 bales and 1 case wall paper, T Abdoolally & Co ; 25 kegs red lead, S Umr tlall ; 100 cases disinfecting powder, P Muncherjee ; 25 cases brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons ; 20 boxes brandy, D Beomjee.
Flying Venus, 4 hhds. earthenware, P Pestonjee ; 20 cases brandy, M Cooverjee & Co.
Cartago Nova (s), 15 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Robinson Crusoe, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Glendutor, 5 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Nelson, 2 cases angostura bitter, Payne & Co.
Anazi, 7 cases hock, Payne & Co.
Balharree, 5 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Singapore, 12 cases champagne, Payne & Co.
Wellesley (s), 5 cases port wine, Payne & Co.
Delhi (s), 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 104 cases brandy and 100 cases claret, Merwanjee & Co ; 100 boxes brandy, D Beomjee ; 300 cases claret H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.
Ilautie, 200 cases brandy, H Bomanjee Touche, & Co

### DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Evelyn, 503 bales cotton, A Blaschock & Co ; 220 bales cotton S Narronjee & Co.
Persia, 2,190 bundles coir yarn, T Dewjee.
Morning Light, 126 bales cotton, M Juggunath ; 69 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy ; 30 bales cotton, D Veerjee.
Isabella Kerr, 125 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
T E Lemon, 98 bales cotton, R Bapoobhoy.
Compta, 125 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
British Consul, 58 bales cotton, R Ramparshad ; 300 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchel & Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co ; 125 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Sphinx (s), 50 bales wool, T Callianjee ; 169 bales cotton, V Manchand.
Ellora (s), 5 bales wool, N Mooljee ; 25 cases gum, D Morwanjee & Co ; 10 bales hides, C Nanjee.
Sumatra (s), 30 bales wool, J Darshotuns.
Cavour, 64 bales cotton, M Candass ; 5 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 9 bales cotton, M Thackersey.
Royal Adelaide, 5 bales cotton, M Gopall Muccondroy ; 88 bales cotton, T Soondersdass.
Stornoway, 32 bales cotton, D Lallgee.
Mary Stenhouse, 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co ; 203 bundles hemp and 485 coils, S Mooljee.
Sir Charles Napier, 42 bales cotton, M Jugunath.
Queen, 28 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co ; 28 bales cotton, L Bhimchund ; 25 bales cotton, V Lalljee ; 920 bundles myrabollams and 40 bundles nux vomica, M Gangjee.
Delhi (s , 30 bales wool, V Ebram & Co.
Orifiamme, 42 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Charles Bal, 50 bags linseed, K Nunjee.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 3 bundles and 110 pieces elephant teeth, S Futtaybhoy ; 3 bundles elephant teeth, A Peerbhoy, 4 bales silk, the P I S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Strathclyde (s), 500 bales cotton, A Blaschock & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Strathclyde (s), 50 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Juvanta, 1 bale wool and 700 bales gunny rags, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi (s), 3 packages cardamoms, H C Omer.

FOR HAVRE.

British India, 250 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.
Ellora (s), 700 bales cotton, Planques, Vinay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Annie Henderson, 571 cwts of sandalwood, G Somjee.
Glisss (s), 72 bales cotton, Ebram ; 39 bales cotton N J Ebram 99 bales cotton, N Megrus.

## POSTAL NOTICES

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date | Mail closes. | After packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | June 13 | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M |
| Kurrachee | ,, 17 | 11 A.M. | |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | ,, 24 | 11 A.M. | |
| China | ,, 21 | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M. |
| Australia | July 5 | 9 A.M. | 10 A.M |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c | June 13 | 2 P.M. | 3 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay (during the monsoon months and beginning on May 30) every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | June | 13 | Tuesday | September | 19 |
| Do | do | 20 | Saturday, | do | 30 |
| Do | do | 27 | Do | October | 7 |
| Do | July | 4 | Do | do | 14 |
| Do | do | 11 | Do | do | 21 |
| Do | do | 18 | Do | do | 28 |
| Do | do | 25 | Do | November | 4 |
| Do | August | 1 | Do | do | 11 |
| Do | do | 8 | Do | do | 18 |
| Do | do | 15 | Do | do | 25 |
| Do | do | 22 | Do | December | 2 |
| Do | do | 29 | Do | do | 9 |
| Do | September | 5 | Do | do | 16 |
| Do | do | 12 | Do | do | 23 |
| | | | Do | do | 30 |

### POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2 ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4 ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8 ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to itsconditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4 0

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WARNEFORD—June 14th, at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, of abscess on the liver, Frederick Cary Warneford, aged 16, most deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GIB—May 31st, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Gib, Assistant Adjutant General, H. S. F., of a son.
MONNIER—June 7th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. Monnier, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GILES—RUSSELL—June 8th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. T. D. Gray, assisted by the Rev. F. R. Michell, Arthur H. Giles, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police, to Georgina Sophia, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Russell, Royal Artillery.

### NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871.


WE have no sympathy with the impatient critics who are perpetually calling upon the Justices of the Peace to assert their dignity by resigning "the barren but compromising honour of J. P." The present Municipal constitution of Bombay is by no means the best that might be devised. Our own ideal of, we will not say a perfect, but a satisfactory government for Bombay is a small representative Council, administering the affairs of both the town and the harbour, and free to do what it might think best for the interests of the place without risk of being interfered with and dictated to by Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government here or in Calcutta. If those among our citizens who take a real interest in public affairs were to keep this object steadily in view, and devote their time and thought to working out the suggestion and giving it a practicable shape, Bombay might, to the great benefit not only of its own inhabitants, but of the rest of the population of India, become a self-governed city or commune even in our own day. But there can be no guarantee for any progress whatever in this direction, if the Justices of the Peace, in a fit of petulance at not being allowed to have everything their own way, refuse to discharge the very simple functions of their office. There would be nothing "manly" in such an abdication of the trust they hold for the community ; far greater courage and a higher sense of public duty are required to enable men who have reason to feel they have been not quite fairly treated by Government to continue their defence of the rights of the tax-payers, instead of "leaving the Commissioner and the Government to carry on the Municipality in any fashion that seems good to those two powers." It is often forgotten in Bombay that the art of self-government is the most difficult of all arts ; and that no man or community can hope to acquire it without long and severe labour and patient endurance of many annoyances and mishaps. Local government is only yet in its infancy in Bombay ; but we cannot concur in the general opinion that it is too feeble and worthless for us to wish it to survive. Looking back to the state of affairs that existed some eight or ten years ago, to the utter ignorance of and indifference to municipal affairs then manifested by even the leading inhabitants of the city, we cannot but own that the Act of 1865, whatever its demerits, aroused a spirit of inquiry which has already been extremely valuable to Bombay. It is easy to call the Bench of Justices a debating society ; but debating societies have their use in compelling the orators who frequent them to take some pains in getting exact information on the subjects about which they discourse ; and it seems to us that the debates of the Bench are often very unjustly decried, for, though some personalities are indulged in occasionally at Bench meetings, as in all popular assemblies, yet the financial affairs of the town are intelligently discussed, and no one can now complain of the want of zeal of either European or native Justices, though they may not yet have acquired the tact and experience that are the fruit of long practice in self-government.

What Bombay really wants is, not that the Bench should quarrel with Government and the Commissioner, and give up troubling itself about the affairs of the city, but that there should be a thorough and cordial understanding between the Justices and the Commissioner. Every one must feel that the Municipality would be much more respected, and much stronger to resist attacks from outside, if Mr. Crawford and the Bench could make a compact to cease suspecting or abusing one another, and to co-operate heartily in the work of improving Bombay. It is due to the Commissioner to acknowledge that he, for his part, has just given us a convincing proof of the conciliatory spirit in which he is disposed to meet the Bench. Having first of all made such reductions as he himself considered possible and desirable, he has since, in deference to the wishes of the Finance Committee and the Bench, carried out further reductions, so that the total expenditure for the year is brought below the estimated receipts, in spite of the great falling off in the produce of some taxes. The *Times of India* includes among the reductions the deferred payment of the overdue Vehar Water instalment, and urges that this is "not retrenchment at all, but merely a postponement of liability." But Mr. Crawford expressly states in his memorandum that he recommends the payment of this money by the Bench ; and it is therefore so set down in the table we published yesterday, and is not included in the reductions at all. Although, too, much of the money retrenched is saved by countermanding plant and stores, which must be replaced hereafter, we are glad to know that a considerable proportion of the reductions will be permanent. Our affairs, then, would now be in a very good position, were it not that the Government of Bombay threatens to change our very small surplus into a heavy deficit by taking away its customary grant to the Municipality on account of the Police. We print in another column Mr. Anstey's opinion on the illegality of the proposed withdrawal of this grant in the middle of the financial year ; but the learned counsel himself suggests that all means of persuasion should be exhausted before we declare open war against the Government ; and the wisdom of this advice is clear when we bear in mind that, even if we were successful in a suit against Government so far as regards the payment of this year's grant, there are future years to be provided for. We might win a lac this year, only to find we had lost a yearly income of that amount for ever. We ought, therefore, to do our best to avoid a collision, and to convince the Government by argument of the impolicy and injustice of its present proceedings.

The Justices ought to understand precisely what is the position taken up by Government. Sir S. Fitzgerald and his colleagues do not deny that they themselves urged on the Viceregal Government a few years ago the reasonableness of the claim of Bombay to a grant of 25 per cent. from the Imperial revenues towards the support of the city police. They have, however, now found out—though it is odd they never made the discovery till the Viceroy told them to provide the grant in aid out of the revenues of the Bombay Government—that the resources of the Municipality "ought, with good management," to be sufficient to cover all expenditure even if the grant be withdrawn. Now, the Bench of Justices may fairly call upon the Government to explain what this statement means. The proper course for the Justices to adopt to-morrow would be to prepare a respectful memorial, setting forth the reductions that have been lately effected in expenditure, the difficulty, as it appears to them, of making further retrenchments, without injuring the efficiency of the municipal establishments, and the impossibility of increasing the revenues of the city without cruelly oppressing an already over-taxed people. The memorialists might, then pray for information as to the kind of "good management" by which they will be enabled to lose a lac of rupees a year without ever feeling the loss. Possibly, the Government has, after all, some ingenious plan ready, by adopting which we might save a good deal of money and become independent of the grant-in aid. If, on the other hand, the phrase, "Your resources ought to be sufficient," only means, "They *shall* be sufficient," the relations between the Government and the Bench will then be clearly defined. It will be everywhere understood that the Governor in Council are simply bent on using their arbitrary power to squeeze money out of the ratepayers of Bombay ; and the Municipality, in quietly but firmly opposing all possible resistance to such demands, will have with it the sympathies of all advocates of just and liberal government in India.

DISTRESS and dearness of provisions are reported to be very serious in Bokhara.

A CENSUS of the European and British-born subjects residing in Bombay will be taken on the 15th instant.

THE Calcutta Volunteers have a very liberal friend in Sir William Muir. His Honor has presented Rs. 300 to be given in prizes to the best shots.

IT is rumoured that Mr. Rivers Thompson, Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, goes away almost immediately on leave, and that Mr. Bernard will officiate in his absence.

MR. R. WHITE, C.S., appointed Judicial Commissioner in Sind, arrived at Kurrachee, and received charge of his duties from Judge Widdicombe, on Tuesday last.

HERE is the way in which persons who became bankrupt are treated in Cabul, taken from the official information received by the Government of India—"One Kudeer, a draper, having become bankrupt, was made to ride through the city on an ass by the Cabul authorities at the instance of his creditors, and has now been ordered to remain in confinement until he adjusts his debt. This has been done as a warning to others."

THE managing committee of the Poona Sarwajanik Sabha has taken upon itself the task of endeavouring to have a native judge appointed for the Bombay High Court, and with this object have submitted a memorial to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, with a view to the subject being laid before the Secretary of State for India. The memorialists begin their petition by quoting the assurance given to the people of India in Her Majesty proclamation on taking over the Government of this country in 1858, that "our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge ;" and then quote the High Courts' Act of 1861, by which it was enacted that a proportionate number of judges should be selected from amongst the uncovenanted judicial officers of Government. The example of Calcutta, which has at present two native judges on the Bench of the High Court, is cited, and to show that the experiment of appointing natives of India to the office of judge of the High Court has been successful, the opinion of Sir Barnes Peacock regarding the appointment of Mr. Justice Sambhoonath to the Calcutta Bench and as to that gentleman's fitness for the office, and the opinions of Sir Joseph Arnould and the Hon. Mr. Erskine, are mentioned as eminent testimony to native judicial ability. His Excellency the Governor is called upon, as the responsible head of the Government charged with the administration of the affairs of this presidency, "to take steps to remove the unmerited reproach which at present attaches to it, by urging upon Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India the nomination of a qualified person or persons from amongst the native community to the office of judge of the High Court at Bombay." There cannot, the memorialists conceive, be any difficulty in making such a selection as will prove acceptable to the people of this presidency from amongst those native gentlemen who are duly qualified in the terms of the High Courts' Act of 1861 to hold these appointments. They, therefore, "hopefully rely on His Excellency's known sympathy towards their countrymen, and on his desire to improve their prospects, promote their interests, and to elevate their position, to take such measures as may seem to him proper and necessary to satisfy the just claims and aspirations of the educated natives of this presidency, and to fulfil the promises formally and solemnly made to them by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," by appointing a native gentleman as a permanent judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

### WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 12th June, 10-45 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west-north-westerly, thermometer 89, barometer 29·90.

MANGALORE, 12th June, 10-45 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 82, rainfall 1 inch.

CANNANORE, 12th June 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·980, rainfall 1 inch 19 cents.

TUTICORIN, 12th June, 12 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·763.

VINGORLA, 12th June, 12 NOON.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 3 cents.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE ARMY BILL.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Bass, said the reply from Earl Mayo to the recommendation of the Duke of Argyll concerning the alteration in the furlough rules had not yet arrived. He stated, however, that the reply might modify the Duke of Argyll's wishes.

Another night has been devoted to the Army Bill in the House of Commons without further progress being made.

The journals loudly complain of the obstructions of the opposition to the Bill.

Colonel Richard Strachey has been gazetted a Brevet Major-General.

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE, NOON.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton.....144,000 bales.
" " " Surats ..... 24,000 "
" Stock of Cotton .....915,000 "
" " Surats ..... 99,000 "
" Weekly Import of Cotton... 42,000 "
" " " Surats... 7,000 "
Fair Dhollera 6 7/16d.

LONDON, 9TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steadier.

Fair Dhollera, 6 7/16d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been quiet, but prices maintained at previous rate.

Consols 91¾d. ex-dividend.

Arrival from Bombay, Durham and Corunna.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very firm, large arrival business done.

Fair Dhollerah, 6¾d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅛d.

### THE BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, 10TH JUNE.

The s. s. Mooltan with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay at 10 A.M. to-day.

### DAPOOLIE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your paper of the 17th May contains a letter signed "The Old Bombayite of 1836." Its veteran author warns his old comrades in arms to be cautious and not to place too much credence in flourishing reports about any place, and ventilates for the edification of the public, more especially of such poor people as pensioners, his experiences (?) of Dapoolie.

With due respect to the hero of 1836—for a hero I conclude from his proud *nom de plume* your correspondent must be—I, an occasional visitor to Dapoolie, feel compelled to take up my pen and correct a few of "The Old Bombayite's" experiences, which certainly do not tally with mine, and which do not convey a true description of the place.

In the first place with reference to vegetables. They are, of course, scarce as elsewhere when not in season ; but when the vegetable season comes round the supply in the market is both plentiful and cheap.

Dapoolie is famed for its climate as well as for the purity of its water. I fear that either your correspondent's spectacles must have been slightly obscured when he looked down wells and saw (?) a few feet of muddy water 40 to 50 feet below the surface, or that his aged limbs did not permit him to thoroughly explore the place and assure himself that an abundant supply of good water is to be found there. I have visited most parts of the Konkan. My wandering footsteps have led me through Goozerat, the Southern Mahrattа Country, the Deccan, Canara, and elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency, and I can confidently state, without wishing to "lead poor men to their ruin," that the water of Dapoolie is as pure, limpid, and fresh as the sweetest cup of water that has ever quenched my thirst. The supply of water in Dapoolie is not stinted. Springs exist in many spots, and wells containing abundance of clear, fresh water are by no means few. Water, too, is to be found much nearer the surface than 40 or 50 feet.

As to the lack of provender for horses, my Arabs, if they could speak, would indignantly repudiate "Old 1836's" experience in this line. The grass obtainable is exceptionally good and very cheap, Rs. 2½ per thousand poolies ; and as it is cut soon after the rains while the juice is in it and before it dries up horses fatten and thrive upon it. Grain is always to be had in the bazaar. During my last visit to Dapoolie, I purchased it at 18 seers the rupee.

It must be remembered that Dapoolie is a small district station with but two or three families residing in the place. It consequently does not possess the same advantages with regard to schools, "Europe shops," hotels, &c., enjoyed by larger stations ; it is not even the head quarters of the collectorate, but to those fond of a quiet, retired life, Dapoolie offers many attractions.

In the concluding part of his letter, "The Old Bombayite of 1836" is very severe on the Dapoolie correspondent of the *Times of India*, why or wherefore I cannot perceive. I can endorse nearly every word written by the latter in his description of the place, and certainly do not find anything unusually or ungentlemanly in what he has stated. Dapoolie would, no doubt, benefit by an influx of residents ; bread, beef, mutton, and other articles of food necessary to the European would then sell at lower (? higher) rates than at present, but, judging from the spirit of "The Old Bombayite's" letter, its author would not be an acquisition to the circle there.

VIATOR.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

### JEJEEBHOY DADABHOY CHARITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We must ask you to insert this reply to the letter of the Honorable Byramjee Jejeebhoy, which appeared in your paper of to-day.

Mr. Byramjee does not deny that two divisions of surplus income have taken place, but alleges that we were wrong in stating that he ever proposed a division among the representatives of the deceased. Now, at a meeting of the trustees before the late Mr. Acland, who was acting as referee in respect of certain disputed or doubtful questions in the administration of the estate of the deceased, held on the 3rd February 1865, he certainly did make such a proposal in the presence of the undersigned and several others, and a note of his so doing appears upon Mr. Acland's minutes, a copy of which is now before us. Mr. Acland never said anything to us to lead us to suppose that he disapproved of the division or thought it improper or illegal.

The will of the deceased provides that the decision of the majority of the trustees shall be followed, but it also provides that in cases of necessity four principal members of our community shall be consulted by the trustees, and we have therefore offered to refer any differences between us to the decision of four of the head members of our own community, or if your correspondent objected to this, we have asked him to join us in a special case for the opinion of the High Court, as to how any differences of opinion between us should be decided under the will of the deceased. If he disapproved of either of these courses, we invited him to suggest some plan by which litigation might be avoided, and he refuses to suggest any other than a reference to his own solicitor, Mr. Premjie, now on his way to Australia, which of course we cannot agree to, and which is besides impossible.

As to the rest of the letter we now content ourselves with saying that the subject of the dismissal of the secretary was discussed before Mr. Byramjee, and he had, and acknowledged receipt of, notice of a meeting of the trustees at which the dismissal of the secretary was confirmed. He did not attend the meeting, but went to Khandalla after receiving the notice. The dismissal of the secretary has also formed the subject of correspondence between Mr. Byramjee and our solicitors.

If the matter comes before the Courts in any other form than the present, it will then be seen upon whom the blame of causing the litigation will rest, and we have no fear of the result. In the meantime we must ask you to abstain from any further comments on our conduct, which we are advised are unwarranted, and which we know to be unfounded and unjust.—Your most obedient servants,

BOMANJEE JEJEEBHOY,
SORABJEE JEJEEBHOY,
DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 10th June.

CHEAP DINNERS.—A South London fishmonger has been advertising cheap dinners, consisting of two courses of fish, at the low charge of twopence. The two courses are found to consist of—first, periwinkles ; second, shrimps.—*South London Press.*

## THE RE-ASSESSMENT OF LAND IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

WE have received some important official papers relating to the re-assessment of the Mareh talook of the Sholapore collectorate, and publish this morning the report of the Collector and the resolution of Government thereon :—

No. 424 OF 1871.

To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Sholapore Collector's Office, Camp Jehoor, 13th February 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to annex a letter from Mr. H. M. Grant, Superintendent of Survey, Poona and Nassick, No. 40, of the 12th ultimo, with accompaniments.

2. The present proposals will, if carried out, have the effect of raising the Revenue Assessment 75 per cent. This is a very large increase and should have very careful consideration before it be finally adopted.

3. You are aware that by the Bombay Local Funds Act of 1869 every ryot is obliged to pay an additional local cess of one anna for every rupee of revenue. An increase of 75 per cent. is therefore an increase of 75 rupees 75 annas per cent., or of Rs. 79-11.

4. Another point deserves consideration. By the recent orders of the Government of India cultivators are not altogether exempted from Income Tax. Persons whose total rental is equal to Rs. 250, and whose income from all sources is equal to Rs. 250, are made liable to the Income Tax. If the increasing of the revenue will have the effect of making any person who was not before liable to pay the Income Tax to be now liable, this point ought, I think, to be taken into consideration in determining the increase that is to be made.

5. Lieutenant Wingate has in his report made in 1839 well remarked upon the peculiar position occupied by the State, as a landlord, and of the great care that should be taken that the pressure put upon tenants by the State should not be excessive.

6. If the State as landlord determine that a tenant can be justly deemed able to pay a certain proportion as rent, it is impolitic as well as unreasonable subsequently to place upon him an additional burden under the name of Income Tax.

7. I am of opinion that the proper course for the State to adopt would be to allow a man holding a rental of Rs. 250 in land, and having an income from all sources equal to Rs. 500, to be taxed under the Income Tax Act for that income, but I think that by a special enactment the portion of tax paid on account of income derived from land on which rent has been paid by him to Government should be subsequently refunded to him.

8. If this be not done, the money so paid ought at least as an act of simple justice to be deducted from the land revenue to be realised from the same person in the following year.

9. The State occupies two positions, one as Government of the country, the other as landlord of the tenant. It is not right that while in both capacities it receives the whole rent due from the land and the Income Tax due on the profit of the cultivator, it should as landlord refuse in every instance to pay any portion of the Income Tax.

10. It has been remarked by Lieutenant Wingate that in England, unless land be given on a very long lease, all the farm buildings and other permanent improvements are effected at the expense of the landlord. Government escape all these expenses. They ought, therefore, to take them into some consideration when determining the rent to be demanded.

11. On the other side I must however draw attention to what has been said in the 38th paragraph of Lieutenant Wingate's report in 1839. L

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR CALLIAN.

YESTERDAY morning as a goods train was passing over the new embankment on this side of Callian two or three of the waggons ran off the rails, by which the line was blocked for several hours. No serious injury was sustained by any one, and we are informed that the line was cleared by about noon. The passenger trains were detained for about two hours.

## PASSENGERS BY THE s. s. SPHINX.

THE s. s. SPHINX, 760 tons, Captain Crilopvich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Thomas, Mr. David Law (to Suez), Mr. James Smith (to Suez), Mr. C. F. Amery, Baron Wilhelm and Lady von Bibra, and Mr. and Mrs. Reischer.

## THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

YESTERDAY there were in all 248 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these 83 were under sentences from the High Court, 2 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 132 from the Magistrates of Police, and 31 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 142 are natives, and the remainder, 106, are Europeans.

## EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.

PASSAGES to Europe have been obtained for about eight or ten of the European vagrants in the workhouse attached to the House of Correction. Most of these men have agreed to work their passages to England as sailors. Efforts are being made by the Commissioner of Police and the Governor of the Work-house to obtain passages for the other men who are still detained there.

## THE TIMES OF SHARE SPECULATION IN BOMBAY.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY was engaged for some days at the High Court in enquiring into a case arising from the share speculation that prevailed in Bombay a few years ago. The case was that of Mahomed Rowjee, who sought to recover Rs. 1,880, exclusive of interest, from Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Feile, appear for the plaintiff. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, are for the defendant.

The claim arose under the following peculiar circumstances, as alleged by the plaintiff:—In October 1868 plaintiff was the holder of 410 shares in the East India Bank, now in liquidation, of which 70 stood in his own name in the register books of the bank, while the remaining 340 stood in the names of other persons. The East India Bank carried on business in Bombay some years ago, and in August 1866 liquidators were appointed to wind it up voluntarily. The plaintiff and other shareholders were, however, dissatisfied with the mode in which the liquidators were winding up the affairs, and presented to the High Court a petition praying, among other things, for the removal of the liquidators, of whose proceedings they disapproved. The defendant was then employed on behalf of the plaintiff and other petitioners as a confidential agent to manage the presentation of the petition to the Court, and all matters connected with it. Shortly after the proceedings commenced, efforts were made on the part of the liquidators to effect a settlement. Offers of compromise were made, and the defendant, as the confidential agent of the petitioners, was the medium through whom the terms of the compromise were negotiated. One of these terms, owing mainly to which the petition was withdrawn, was that the liquidators should take a transfer to themselves, or some other person on their behalf, of the shares held by the petitioners. The defendant then represented to the plaintiff that his (plaintiff's) shares were to be taken over and transferred to the liquidators, or some person on their behalf, at the rate of Rs. 18 per share. Plaintiff thereupon signed a memorandum of sale and received the purchase money for the shares at the above rate. He had since ascertained that the defendant sold the shares to the liquidators at the rate of Rs. 20 per share and received the purchase money from them at that rate. Defendant is also said to have agreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 410, being at the rate of one rupee per share for the 410 shares belonging to the latter. The plaintiff professed to be unwilling to settle the matters of the petition out of Court, and the above tempting arrangement was held forth as an inducement to him to do so. Plaintiff further alleged that, at the time the matters of the petition were settled, it was agreed that defendant should purchase in the market 60 shares of the bank for each of the petitioners, including the plaintiff, all the same to be the property of the plaintiff, the purchase money as agent on behalf of the petitioners. Defendant accordingly purchased, on behalf of plaintiff, 60 shares and sold them to the liquidators, but he refused to account to the plaintiff for the purchase money. The particulars of the plaintiff's claim were these:—Rs. 820, the amount of profit at the rate of two rupees per share on 410 shares; Rs. 410, the amount of profit at the rate of one rupee per share on 410 shares; and Rs. 650, the amount of profit on the purchase of 60 shares.

In defence, Dr. Byramjee denied the indebtedness to the plaintiff in the manner or under the circumstances mentioned above. It was true that the plaintiff, Thakorey Narrunjee, Pestonjee Muncherjee, and other registered shareholders of the East India Bank became dissatisfied with the manner in which the liquidators were winding up its affairs, particularly because they had sold the assets of the bank at such a sacrifice that the shareholders could not expect to receive a larger dividend than seven rupees per share. A petition was, therefore, presented to the High Court for their removal. At that time the defendant and one Hurkishund Hunsraj were largely interested in the bank, and therefore assisted in the furtherance and management of the petition. Defendant denied, however, that he ever was or acted as confidential agent of the petitioners, as alleged by the plaintiff. In the month of October 1868, plaintiff bought from defendant 300 shares of the bank at Rs. 14 per share, and in January 1869 he sold to defendant 410 shares at Rs. 18 per share, of which 300 were the shares previously purchased by plaintiff of the defendant. Seventy only of these shares stood at the time in the plaintiff's name on the register of the bank. Defendant never, as confidential agent or otherwise, negotiated any such terms of settlement or compromise as alleged by the plaintiff. The petitioners believed that the liquidators had entered into questionable agreement for the sale of the assets, which they thought would afford very material evidence in support of their prayer for the removal of the liquidators. They naturally made efforts to obtain a copy of the agreement; but failing in that object, they considered it to be the next best course to settle the matters of the petition out of Court. Accordingly, under the advice and in the presence of Mathooradas Lowjee, well-known Bhattia merchant, it was subsequently arranged that the plaintiff and other petitioners should sell to the defendant the shares respectively held by each of them. The arrangement was reduced to writing by Mathooradass Lowjee, and, in accordance therewith, the plaintiff delivered to defendant 410 shares and received payment of their value. All the shares thus accepted by the defendant were subsequently sold by Mathooradas Lowjee, on defendant's behalf, at twenty rupees per share, the market rate of the day.

The case is being proceeded with.

## SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP SURREWAH BARRY, 1,345 tons, Captain Thomson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 1,327 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Gerrard, Scovell & Co.

THE SHIP BORNU, 830 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived yesterday from Sunderland with a cargo of 956 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon and Co.

THE SHIP ARROWOOD, 1,348 tons, Captain J. Fullerton, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,935 bales of cotton, 926 cwts. of linseed, 181 cwts. of galls, 117 cwts. of coir yarn, and 176 cwts. of hemp.

THE SHIP EUGENE, 1,094 tons, Captain Harrington, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,562 bales of cotton, 30 bales of wool, 3,382 cwts. of linseed, 1,500 cwts. of old iron, and 21 bales of cow hair.

## COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Observations made at the Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, in lat. 18° 53m. 45s. N., long. 72° 49m. 15s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet. Daily values derived from hourly observations on the

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|---|---|
| Mean Reading of the Barometer at 32° | .830 in. |
| Mean Temperature of the Air | 81·2 ,, |
| Mean Dew Point Temperature | 78·0 ,, |
| Mean Elasticity of Aqueous Vapour | ·867 ,, |
| Mean Humidity | 72 ,, |
| Mean Direction of Wind | S.S.W. |
| Mean Velocity of Wind | 83·2 ,, |
| Mean Amount of Cloud | 78·0 ,, |
| Rain in inches | ·447 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fall of Rain during the month | In. | Ct. |
| Ditto from 1st January to this date | 3 | 89 |
| Ditto from 1st June to this date 1871 | 3 | 47 |
| Total fall of Rain from 1st June to 11th June | 7 | 36 |

## CAN A SHIP CAPTAIN BE COMPELLED TO SIGN BILLS OF LADING?

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY on Thursday gave decision on an application for injunction which must be of considerable interest to the commercial public of Bombay, the principal question being whether the commander of a ship in harbour could be ordered by the Court to sign bills of lading for goods under certain circumstances. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., and the defendant was Mr. George Meikle, part owner and commander of the ship Donna Maria, at present in harbour. On 29th May Mr. Marriott, on behalf of the plaintiffs, presented to Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers the plaint and affidavit made by Mr. R. V. Reid, a partner in the firm of Finlay, Scott & Co., and obtained a rule *nisi* calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be directed by the order and injunction of the Court to sign bills of lading for 750 bales of cotton received by him on board the Donna Maria from the plaintiffs, and why he should not be restrained until further order of the Court from removing the Donna Maria from the jurisdiction of the Court without having first signed the bills of lading for the said 750 bales.

The following is the case of the plaintiffs, as set forth in the plaint:—

On the 22nd day of April 1871 it was by charter-party agreed between the defendant as master of the ship Donna Maria, then and now in Bombay harbour, and the plaintiffs, that the said ship (being ready to receive cargo on or before the 10th day of May 1871) should take on board for plaintiffs' agents a full and complete cargo of cotton in patent compressed bales which the plaintiffs bound themselves to ship, and being so loaded should therewith proceed to Amsterdam, and there deliver the same on being paid freight at the rate of £3-2-6 per ton of 50 cubic feet, Chamber of Commerce measurement; and it was thereby stipulated that the defendant should sign bills of lading at any rate of freight required by the plaintiffs without prejudice to the charter-party, but that should the aggregate freight by bills of lading amount to less than the total chartered freight, the defendant should be paid the difference in cash before sailing, and that sufficient cash for ship's ordinary disbursements, not exceeding £1,200, should be advanced to the defendant against freight, subject to interest, insurance, and 2½ per cent. commission, and that the plaintiffs should endorse the amount so advanced upon his bills of lading, and that the penalty for non-performance of that charter party should be the estimated amount of freight. *Rs.* 36,000 is the estimated amount of the freight of the said ship at the rate aforesaid. The plaintiffs have, in pursuance of the terms of the said charter-party, shipped on board (amongst other cargo) 750 bales of cotton in patent compressed bales, and have obtained the mate's receipts for the same. The plaintiffs duly prepared two sets of bills of lading of 375 bales each for the said 750 bales of cotton, the freight for the same being payable at the rate of £3-2-6 per ton, and caused to be thereupon endorsed for the defendant's signature two receipts for the several sums of £73-14-2 and £73-19-5, the amounts intended to be advanced by the plaintiffs to the defendant on his signing the said bills of lading against the freight payable for the said 750 bales of cotton and on account of the ordinary disbursements of the ship. The plaintiffs duly tendered the bills of lading for the 750 bales of cotton, accompanied with mate's receipts for the same, to the defendant for signature, and at the same time tendered and offered to pay to the defendant the sum of £147-13-7, the aggregate of the two sums of £73-14-2 and £73-19-5, and requested the defendant as such master, in accordance with the terms of the charter-party, to sign the said bills of lading which he refused to do unless the plaintiffs first paid him an advance of Rs. 5,000. The plaintiffs informed the defendant that they had received instructions from the owners of the ship to confine their advances strictly to repairs and necessary disbursements of the ship. The plaintiffs also informed the defendant that they would from time to time advance to him, upon his signing each set of bills of lading, one-fourth part of the freight payable for the cargo mentioned in such bills of lading respectively on account of the ordinary disbursements of the ship, and that upon the defendants signing the last set of bills of lading they would adjust the account of such advance, and then advance to the defendant such further sum (not exceeding with the moneys so advanced the limit of £1,200) as might be required for such ordinary disbursements, and the plaintiffs say that in the manner aforesaid the defendant would have received Rs. 9,000 or thereabouts, and that that sum would have been amply sufficient to provide for such ordinary disbursements, and that inasmuch as the ship's ordinary disbursements are not usually paid until shortly before the ship sails, the intended payment by the plaintiffs to the defendants of the balance (if any) required for the ordinary disbursements of the ship upon the intended adjustment of the account was the proper time for the plaintiffs to advance the same. Upon the defendant refusing to sign the said bills of lading for the 750 bales, the plaintiffs informed the defendant that they were ready and willing to advance him such moneys (up to the limit of £1,200) as the defendant could satisfy them were required for the ship's ordinary disbursements, but the defendant has not given the plaintiffs any information respecting the probable amount of his disbursements, and still refuses to sign the bills of lading unless the plaintiffs pay him a freight advance of Rs. 5,000. The plaintiffs say that the payment of this sum, or any part thereof, is not a condition precedent to the defendants signing bills of lading for cargo shipped on board the ship, and that the defendant was bound according to the terms of the charter party to have signed the bills of lading for the 750 bales of cotton when so tendered to him for that purpose. The plaintiffs have in the ordinary course of business drawn bills of exchange against the consignment of 750 bales of cotton, and have sold such bills, and the plaintiffs arranged with the purchasers of the bills of exchange that the bills of lading of the 750 bales of cotton should be delivered to them for transmission to Europe with the bills of exchange by the English mail which left Bombay on Saturday last, the 20th day of May, and the refusal of the defendant to sign the said bills of lading has caused and was daily causing great loss and damage to the plaintiffs. The defendant would, the plaintiffs believed, unless restrained by the order and injunction of this honourable Court, sail from Bombay with the 750 bales of cotton without signing the bills of lading for the same. The plaintiffs pray for the following or such other relief as to the nature of the case requires—

(*a*) That the defendant may be directed by the order and injunction of this honourable Court to sign the said bills of lading for the said 750 bales of cotton.

(*b*) That the defendant may be restrained by the order and injunction of this honourable Court from removing the said ship Donna Maria from the jurisdiction of this honourable Court without having first signed the said bills of lading for the said 750 bales of cotton.

(*c*) That the defendant may be decreed to pay the plaintiffs Rs. 20,000 damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the grievances aforesaid.

(*d*) That the defendant may be decreed to pay the costs of this suit.

To this the defendant replied:—

I admit I entered into the charter set out in the plaint filed in this cause, but for greater certainty I crave leave to refer to the original of the said charter-party, when produced in this honourable Court. It is true that the plaintiffs had shipped on board the ship 750 bales of cotton amongst other cargo. I further say that they had shipped up to the time Messrs. Volkart Brothers wrote the letter, dated 20th May 1871, stating that I would not sign bills of lading unless I received an advance of Rs. 5,000, about 900 bales of cotton, and that the freight accruing due on such 900 bales was about Rs. 400. I admit the statements contained in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the plaint, but I say that previous to the tender of the bills of lading mentioned in the said paragraphs the plaintiffs had informed me (I believe on the morning of the 19th May last) that under some instructions which they had received from Messrs. Baring Brothers, their agents, the owners of the vessel required that they, the plaintiffs, should limit their advances to me to the actual disbursements of the vessel, and they would be glad to know what was the amount of such disbursements. I informed them that I could not then say, and I requested to know who it was that had given them such instructions, and that I was a part owner, and they informed me in reply that their instructions came from Messrs. Baring Brothers, and mentioned no other name. Immediately after this I went to my agents, Messrs. Volkart Brothers, to whom the vessel had been consigned outwards, and consulted them, and shortly afterwards the plaintiffs wrote and sent the letter to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, dated 19th May 1871, and in reply to such letter Messrs. Volkart Brothers wrote the letter dated the 19th May 1871. Messrs. Volkart Brothers communicated the contents of the plaintiffs' letter of the 19th May to me, and I consulted with them as to the reply to be given thereto, and I instructed them to write their second letter of the 20th May, for the following reasons. I considered the plaintiffs had no right to inquire into the particulars or the necessity of my requirements for disbursements at the instance of my co-owner, or as charterers, so long as the limit of £1,200 was not exceeded; that the plaintiffs were fully secured in respect of the amount required by me as an advance against freight, viz., £500, as it was less than the amount of freight accruing due on cargo then on board the vessel, and they were entitled to insure such advance at the ship's expense. That the amount was then absolutely required for disbursements of the vessel, and was not an unreasonable amount to ask for as first payment under the limit mentioned in the charter party; and on the further ground that at the time the charter was entered into I stated to the plaintiffs that I wanted £1,500 as advance against freight, and after some discussion between the plaintiffs and myself as to my probable requirements in this port, it was settled that the advance should be £1,200, and that sum was accordingly inserted in the charter-party, the words in print preceding in the same paragraph being the usual form of words used in such charter-parties. At the time the sum of £1,200 was fixed as the amount for disbursements to be inserted in the charter, I stated as a reason among others for requiring that sum that the said vessel had made a very long passage out, being within a few days of six months, and that she required a large amount of stores and provisions to fit her for the home voyage. In consequence of the plaintiffs declining to advance me the £500 I required, and of their declared intention of refusing to advance only to the extent of what I could satisfy them would be sufficient for ordinary disbursements, I admit I continued to refuse to sign the bills of lading mentioned in the plaint, and I humbly submit to this honourable Court that I was justified in so doing under the circumstances, and for the reasons herein stated, and I further say that the mode in which the plaintiffs wished to make such advances by payments of one-fourth freight against shipments is, to the best of my information and belief, unusual, and though I have been twelve years master of a ship sailing out of England to Eastern and foreign ports, have never seen practised or heard of. The ship Donna Maria is the property of myself and one John Bruce, now or lately residing in London. I have on the register 16-64, and the said John Bruce the remaining 48-64 shares. I paid for my share in cash £600, whereas the said John Bruce was unable to pay for his share, and as the balance of the purchase-money was overdue, and to prevent a forfeiture of my £600 which had been deposited with the vendor, I was compelled, in order to raise the balance of the purchase-money, to join in two mortgages, which were effected on the whole of the said ship, the amount in the aggregate secured by the said mortgages being £2,500, and which are due in October next. John Bruce received a sum of £2,050 in payment of the cargo of coals which was brought out in the said vessel on her and our joint account to this country, and the net proceeds of the said coals in his hands are about £1,500; but John Bruce has not paid off any part of the said mortgages, nor has he accounted to me or paid me my share of the profits of the said coals, or even my wages as master of the said vessel, or some of the disbursements I have made on her account out of my own funds. John Bruce also in breach of faith, notwithstanding my lien on his share in respect of the charge I have on his behalf effected on my share in the vessel to enable him to pay his portion of the purchase-money, without my knowledge or consent has effected a third mortgage on the 48-64 shares standing in his name, and I say that he, under the circumstances, is heavily indebted to me, and has no beneficial interest in the vessel, the charges on his share being beyond the value of such share. And therefore I submit that John Bruce had no right whatever to endeavour to prevent the receipt by me in this port of the sum of £1,200, on the pretence that he is the owner of the vessel, nor had the plaintiff any right to act on his suggestions. It is not true, as alleged in the 7th paragraph of the plaint, that the sum of Rs. 9,000 is amply sufficient for the ordinary disbursements of the ship, for the sum of Rs. 12,000, to the best of my information and belief, will be barely sufficient for such disbursements. Ten months have elapsed since the vessel was provisioned and supplied with stores, when she had twelve months supplies furnished, and during the period of ten months, except for about fourteen days at Shields and about a month and a-half in this port, when fresh meat and vegetable were supplied in consequence of John Bruce not providing funds, I and the crew have been compelled to use the ship's stores and salt provisions, and since the 10th August last there has been a full crew on board the vessel; and consequently considerable expenditure is required for the purchase of stores and provisions to re-fit her for the homeward voyage. The item of Rs. 1,500 in my memo. is what I urgently require on account of my wages. There are upwards of £200 due to me for such wages, and I require the sum I have named, in order to provide for my family and myself necessaries required by me in this port and to remit in payment of bills incurred by me for necessaries obtained by me before leaving England in the vessel, and for which I am pressed, one of which bills amounting to £37 is for articles supplied to me for the use of the crew which John Bruce ought to have paid, but has not paid. In reference to the 7th paragraph of the plaint I say that though it is usual to pay the bulk of the disbursements only shortly before the ship sails, yet it is frequently the practice to make the dubash an advance and to pay current expenses as incurred, and I was, and am, put to great inconvenience by reason of not receiving the said sum of Rs. 5,000, and I had, in consequence of the plaintiffs' refusal to pay me the said sum, to get an advance from Messrs. Volkart Brothers for current disbursements, and I have been unable to pay off and discharge some of my crew, who, it is desirable for the interest of all concerned, should leave the ship, and I had to put off other payments that were necessary; and I further say I have all along been willing to let the balance of such £1,200 remain over for adjustment until shortly previous to the sailing of the vessel, and I did not and never have insisted as a condition precedent that the said £1,200 should be paid to me before I would sign bills of lading. The effects now on board nearly 4,000 bales of cotton received from the plaintiffs, and the whole cargo of the vessel will, in my opinion, be about 4,000 bales. I have no intention of leaving this port without signing the bills of lading, and I believe it will be impossible for me to leave this port without getting the advance of £1,200.

On Monday Mr. Green appeared to show cause against the interim order, and Mr. Marriott for the plaintiffs, and on Thursday Mr. Justice Bayley delivered his decision.

His Lordship said he could not grant the relief sought for by the plaintiffs, which was to compel the defendant to sign bills of lading. As to the request that the defendant be restrained from removing his vessel from the jurisdiction of the Court without first having signed the bills of lading, the Court must be satisfied before making any such order that it was defendant's intention to do so. The Court must be satisfied that there was likely to be a breach of agreement on his part. He (the judge) had asked the learned counsel for the plaintiffs whether it was customary for vessels to sail from Bombay without the masters having signed bills of lading, and he was unable to cite a single instance; and nothing whatever appeared in the proceedings to show that the master was likely to go without having signed the bills of lading. The defendant had sworn that he was owner of one-fourth of the vessel, and he (the judge) could not assume that he would act improperly; and the mere belief of Mr. Lang, who swore on that subject, was not entitled in his opinion to the slightest credit. No ground was alleged for Mr. Lang's belief, and the Court was not in the habit of acting, especially in such a matter as the granting of an injunction, merely on the belief of a person. Mr. Lang had given no reason to show that his belief was well founded. His Lordship said he would give no opinion as to whether the plaintiffs were right or wrong in insisting that the defendant should sign bills of lading, giving advances only to the extent of a quarter of the value represented by the bills of lading. On the other haud, he gave no opinion as to whether defendant was justified in asking for an advance of Rs. 5,000 out of the Rs. 12,000 to which he was entitled under certain circumstances. No doubt the master of a vessel had authority to bind the owners for certain repairs and necessary expenses, but the extent of that power was a matter of doubt. Therefore he gave no opinion as to which side was right or wrong at the time when the defendant refused to sign the bills of lading unless he got an advance of Rs. 5,000, on receiving which refusal the plaintiffs, he thought hastily, had rushed to their attorneys. He was not satisfied by any means that there was the slightest intention on the part of the defendant to sail without signing the bills, and therefore refused to grant the second portion of the injunction, because he did not think there was any likelihood that the defendant would do such an extremely unusual, almost unheard-of act, as to sail without signing the bills of lading. And even if he did think that there was some ground for restraining the sailing of the vessel he would hesitate much before he allowed the extraordinary jurisdiction of this Court to be exercised for that purpose. Both grounds of the plaintiffs had failed, and he therefore discharged the plaint with costs.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

## AN EXPLANATION AND APOLOGY FROM THE KALIDAS ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to beg an apology on behalf of the above Society from the public, for the unavoidable postponement of their Saturday's performance.

From four o'clock in the morning of Saturday the weather assumed a very threatening aspect. We expected a break in the weather by 12 noon, but we were sadly disappointed, and it continued to rain very heavily till half-past three. Seeing the continuous bad state of the weather, we were reluctantly compelled to postpone the play by issuing small printed Notices; but ere they reached the Fort the busy world had left th ir offices for their merry homes: hence most of the Gentry and Nobility were put to the difficulty of driving with their Families towards the Theatre, for which we express our sincere regret and humbly beg them to excuse us.

We were trying to find out a nearer day, but we could not succeed, as the Grant Road Theatre is engaged successively till Thursday next by Different companies.

We have therefore resolved at any hazards to appear on the boards of the Theatre on Friday night, the 16th instant, in spite of the wind and rain.

We shall, therefore, deem it a very great favour from the discerning public were they to pass our faults lightly and patronise our performance, as they had proposed to do on Saturday night.—Yours truly,

BALKRISHNA V. N. K., President.

Bombay, 12th June 1871.

## NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 10th June, compared with the statement issued on the 3rd June:—

| LIABILITIES. | 3rd June. | 10th June. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors Capital:— | | |
| First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. | 50,00,000 | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, | 10,00,000 | |
| | 60,00,000 | 60,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities ..... | 4,15,000 | 4,15,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office ..... | 150,34,286 | 162,74,832 |
| Do. do. at Branches. | 95,55,201 | 68,06,261 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 168,17,942 | 181,22,03 |
| Post Bills ..... | 40,943 | 40,929 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn ..... | 7,18,919 | 6,37,552 |
| Rs. | 465,79,481 | 463,53,204 |

| ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities ..... | 78,41,698 | 83,55,080 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise ..... | 22,53,378 | 22,52,840 |
| Loans, on Security of do. do. | 31,78,349 | 34,18,947 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn ..... | 3,267 | 3,257 |
| Bills Discounted ..... | 120,38,307 | 127,69,510 |
| Stamps ..... | 6,538 | 6,722 |
| Dead Stock ..... Rs. | 4,87,231 | |
| Amount applied in reduction ,, | 40,000 | 4,47,231 4,47,347 |
| | 4,00,815 | 4,05,014 |
| Bullion ..... | 6,53,103 | 8,36,500 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents ..... | 197,51,795 | 182,47,467 |
| Rs. | 4,65,79,481 | 463,53,204 |

THE Admiralty has, we see, approved of the Australian preserved meat being supplied to the Navy.

THE Bishop of Manchester concluded his sermon at the consecration of a church, the other day, with the following anecdote:—A few weeks ago they had in Manchester a week of special services, held in six churches in the most densely populated parts of the city, and at these services all the seats were free to those who chose to occupy them. One evening a gentleman, one of these meetings saw two working men, and told them to go to any pew in which they could get seats. They took their places in a pew, and soon afterwards a lady came and asked them, "What do you want there? that's my seat." One of the men said to the other, "Come along, Bill; let's be off. I told you this was too swell a place." He (the Bishop) left his audience to draw their own inference.—*Manchester Paper.*

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

### MR. ANSTEY'S OPINION ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE POLICE GRANT.

THE "Annual Expenses of the Police of the City of Bombay" are provided for by the Municipal Act (Bombay Act II. of 1865 as amended by Bombay Act IV. of 1867, secs. 2, 3, and 10), and the "annual amount" of those expenses is to be year by year ascertained, and after due notice, as well to the Government as to the rate-payers and public at large, determined by the Justices as one of the "items," in what the former Act calls their "Budget or Estimate" for the year, commencing with the then next New Year's day. Thus the "Budget Estimate" becomes from the moment when voted a contract between Government and the Municipality, whereby the former in consideration of the sum payable by the latter under it for police expenses undertakes to maintain police for the city during the year. The "Budget or Estimate," on the other hand, also is the limit of the taxing power of the Justices as to the "total amount" during the year, just as the permanent limit of three per cent. (Act IV. of 1867, secs. 2, 3,) is imposed by enactment upon the "rate" at which that "total amount" is to be levied by the Municipality upon the tax-payers. And as no provision is made for a revision of the "Budget or Estimate" after the "passing" of it (Bombay Act II. of 1865, secs. 34, 35,) it follows that so long as the particular "Budget or Estimate" remains in force (that is to say, until the "Budget or Estimate" for the next year becomes executory) any misappropriation, whether with the connivance of Government or not, is utterly illegal; and that, on the other hand, neither with nor without Government sanction can the vote for the year be exceeded without incurring the consequences of a breach of trust, the "Municipal Fund," answering to the English "Borough Fund," and being a Trust Fund of which the Municipality are by law the responsible trustees (Attorney General *vs.* Parr., 8 Ch. and F. 409) and somewhat superfluously so declared by the sixth section of the Local Act. And this observation applies the more strongly to the particular case of Police rate and expenditure, in that it is one of the two heads of Receipt and Expenditure, the accounts of which are by section 9 directed to be kept "apart and distinct from each other and from any other accounts to be kept" of the Municipal Fund, thereby rendering it a comparatively easy thing for any dissatisfied rate or tax-payer to ascertain the actual condition of things before invoking the undoubted jurisdiction of the High Court in Equity (Attorney-General *vs.* Mayor of Norwich, L.L. J.J. 21 L. Ch. 139; Attorney General *vs.* The Mayor of Lichfield, Boar 120.) And I must here add that since the conference which I had the advantage last night of having with the Municipal Commissioner and the Finance Committee of the Corporation, I have reconsidered this part of the question with regard to the operation of sections ten to thirteen both inclusive, and the *personal* responsibilities of the proper officers in regard to the signing and countersigning of cheques. And I am of opinion that it will not be safe for them to sign or countersign cheques for police expenses beyond the monthly amount authorised by the present "Budget Estimate," and hitherto observed. In that view alone therefore I advise that they decline to sign or countersign any cheques of higher amounts for those purposes, unless and until a new Budget authorizing them to do so shall come into effect upon the 1st January next and voted by the next October meeting of the Corporation; as to which I have some further observations to make.

By section 34 of the Local Act (II. of 1865) the Municipal Commissioner is required so to frame that "Budget" as to show "what expenditure it is proposed" (by the executive) "to incur during the period to which it relates" (viz., the year 1872), and this must be understood to include the whole of the expenses of the city police (sec. 244) as determined "by the local Government with the sanction of the Governor General in Council" in manner provided by the General Police Act (Indian Act XIII. of 1856, sec. 7). The Local Act (sec. 224) specifically denies to the meeting any right to make any "reduction in the total amount required for the maintenance of the force" (for the year) "without the sanction of the" (local) "Governor in Council;"—and it also contains a general provision (sec. 35) "that no modifications are made" (in the "Budget or Estimate") "which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act." But by (what appears to have been) an infelicitous imitation of the Buonapartist régime, then uppermost in France, the same section nevertheless empowered them "in their discretion to reject all or any of the items contained in the Budget" without any proviso or other condition. The same is to be said of the ways and means to be proposed for covering the contemplated expenditure upon the police. The sources are to be "the Municipal Fund" (sec. 224), and that is to be supplemented by the rate or tax already mentioned, of not less than two and not more than three per cent. on the annual income specified in sec. 227 (repealed and re-enacted by the Bombay Act IV. of 1867, secs. 2 and 3). The Corporation are incompetent to go beyond these two sources of supply, being the only ones appointed by the local Acts so far as police expenditure is concerned. It must therefore be equally incompetent for the Government to go beyond them, or for the Municipal Commissioner to "propose" any other ways and means than these in his "Budget or Estimate" (sec. 34) to meet such expenditure.

The Justices are again empowered "in their discretion to pass or to reject" that proposal, and without any condition. But they cannot "modify" them unless the "modifications" proposed are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act (sec. 35), and I perceive that by another section, in *pari materia* with sec. 35, the verb "modify" is employed as synonymous with "reduce" or at least antithetically to "increase" (sec. 39.)

It therefore appears that unless the local Government and the Corporation shall have arranged these matters otherwise before the next October meeting shall take place, to discuss the "Budget or Estimate" for 1872 no alternative is left to the latter but to reject all the items entered in the Budget (sec. 35) on the subject of the proposed police expenditure and the ways and means to meet it—unless of course they are prepared to submit to the arbitrary conditions imposed upon them by the Government. The conditions may be thus shortly stated. The Government contribution for the year 1871 and credited as such in the "Budget or Estimate" now in force, and in consideration of which the Corporation thereby bound itself to "maintain" police force for this year (as during the five years immediately preceding) at an increased strength represented pecuniarily by the aggregate amount of the Government contribution and its own, is suddenly stopped by the Government which does not perform its subsisting undertaking for the current year, and will not enter into any undertakings of the kind for 1872, or any succeeding year, the Municipal Fund is to be deprived, now, and for the future of the Government quota towards police expenditure; that is to say of somewhat less than one-half and more than one-third of the whole amount of such expenditure. But the Corporation shall nevertheless out of the "Municipal Fund" (to be supplemented by the Police rate if necessary) continue to the end of 1871 and be prepared to bind itself to continue for every subsequent year to pay "the annual expenses of the police of the city of Bombay" at their present increased strength, and this without any prospect that a corresponding reduction of "the total annual amount required for the maintenance of that force" will ever receive the sanction of the (local) Governor in Council hereafter; that sanction being, as I have observed, indispensable to *any* reduction, how small soever, and moreover even if accorded, being by the General Police Act made to depend for its own validity (Act XIII. of 1856, sec. 7,) upon the higher authority of the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council for the time being, I cannot hesitate to express the opinion, that no Court of law will yield to the local Government any help to enforce conditions so unfair and unjust, and that the facts of this case as disclosed upon the official correspondence and papers before me, must be deemed to furnish matter for a good and sufficient return to any *mandamus* (if indeed, which I am far from supposing, the High Court shall see its way to the awarding of that writ) against the Corporation or its officers, for refusing to obey the orders of the Government in that particular.

Therefore I am of opinion as to the queries not already answered that: *First*, with respect to the current year,—there is reason to fear that the Corporation and its officers will incur a liability to the payers of rates and taxes in this city to the extent of the lakh and a half of rupees, which are amount of the stipulated contribution to Municipal Fund for 1871 on the part of the Government, if they forego it in submission to the pleasure of Government, and thus allow it to be lost to the Municipality at the same time that they apply the remaining assets of that fund to payments which that lost sum was appropriated to meet—and that they will incur another serious liability of a different kind, if to make good the deficiency thereby occasioned in those assets, they under the circumstances last stated proceed to strike and levy any Police rate (Regina to The Justices of Liverpool, 38 L.J.M.E. 108, Q. B.; Richter *v.* Hughes, 2 B. & C. 499; Cortis *v.* Kent Water Works Company, 7 B. & C. 314). If the *minimum* rate (two per cent.) will suffice to put the Corporation in funds to meet its subsisting liability to contribute under the existing Budget, it follows that an additional percentage is uncalled for, and the only effect of putting it on to the two per cent. will be to make the entire rate void as against any rate-payers who refuse to pay it (*ibid*). *A fortiori*, therefore it must also follow that in no case can the *maximum* of three per cent. be exceeded. Taxation Acts are of the nature of Penal Acts, and cannot be extended beyond their letter by what is, improperly, yet commonly called a liberal interpretation. There is nothing indeed so far as I have been able to discover in any of the Acts from the Local Act of 1865 inclusively, which even remotely can be said to point to any taxation beyond the three per cent. rate; but even if there were, it would, as the present Lord Chancellor, when Vice-Chancellor Wood, observed, be altogether an inconsistency on the part of the Legislature to confer an unlimited power of that kind, without requiring some special conditions for its control after having by express words conferred a power similar and yet of a highly limited and restricted character, and it would therefore be the duty of the High Court to infer that such was not their intention (Attorney General *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of Birmingham; L. R. 3, Eq. 569; see also the cases cited above, and Regina *vs.* Mayor, &c. of New Windsor, 7 Q. B. 198; and Higgins *vs.* Green, 10 M. and W. 703.)

And secondly; as to the course to be taken at the next October meeting, my advice is not to "modify" any of the "Items" of the then proposed "Budget or Estimate" which do not satisfy the Justices in the above particulars or any of them, but "to reject all of the items entered" (Local Act of 1865, sec. 35), with reference to the Police expenditure or the manner in which it is proposed to meet it (sec. 34). But the Government ought to be fully and at the earliest practicable date informed beforehand of the intention in order that the distressing collision may be averted if possible. It will also be advisable to make known without delay to Government the course which is being taken by the Corporation and its officers, under the existing difficulties brought upon them thus suddenly by Government.

And I have already observed the defence of this Corporation against any proceeding which Government may be advised to attempt, appears to be a simple and sufficient one. But I would also advise that if the attempt be made (and only in that case) the Corporation having against Government a counter-claim under the "Budget or Estimate" of 1871, the same should be presented also in the form of a cross suit by the Corporation. I am of opinion that even independently of the statute of "Equity," as the Exchequer Act is called, this counter-claim is valid "in law, reason or good conscience" (sec. 55). And under that Act it unquestionably is so, and ought, when the time comes to be asserted.

If that hostile course be not taken by Government, I think that there is no other course open to them but a withdrawal from their false position. It is very clear that legislation will not avail them except for the future time. An Act dealing with the "Budget or Estimate" voted in October 1870 for this current year of 1871 would now undoubtedly be an *ex post facto* enactment; to pass which into a law is beyond the delegation of the Bombay Council, the Indian Council (having powers not much greater), or any other Provincial Assembly not being constituted with such proportion of the element of popular representation as by the 28 and 29 Vic., c. 636, (an Act therefore expressly declared as not extending to India) is required by way of condition of competence; Ramlal *v.* Vulubdass,

## "BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

THE heat in Dadur is described as being so intense, that it is wholly impossible to sleep at night unless a person steeps his bed clothes in water, and then attires himself in them preparatory to courting Morpheus.

A Banian named Mohundass, who was at one time considered to be a wealthy merchant of Dadur, but was latterly in embarrassed circumstances, owing to losses in business, has lately been set on his legs again by the Khan of Khelat, who has advanced him Rs. 10,000 to start afresh in life.

While a party of eight Mussulmen were escorting some bullocks laden with rice from Keertha to Dadur, they were waylaid by a gang of *Kakud* Pathans, who relieved the bullocks of their burdens, and walked away with the former, leaving the Mussulmen to convey the rice the best way they could.—*Sindian.*

## EPISODE IN THE WAHABEE TRIAL.

ON the third day of the trial of the Wahabees in the Patna Sessions Court, Mr. Ingram drew the attention of the Court to the fact that the warrants under which Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan were arrested were dated 4th January, 1871, and that the information was dated 5th January, 1871; and submitted that, under these circumstances, Ameer Khan and Hashmadad Khan are not properly before the Court.

The Judge decided that the prisoners are properly before him, *vide* 14 Weekly Reporter 35, Criminal Rulings.

The Court—There is an order of the magistrate on the back.

Mr. Ingram—Certainly there is an order made by the magistrate with a view to make it all right.

Mr. O'Kinealy—Mr. Ingram's observations ought to be recorded. He ought to apologise or withdraw it.

Mr. Ingram—I refuse to withdraw.

The Court—Do you mean to say that a judicial officer would have falsified the record? If you do, I will ask you to withdraw; and if you refuse, I shall place this imputation on the record.

Mr. Ingram—I make no personal imputations, because I do not know the magistrate personally. I deal with facts.

The Court—I will record that. I consider this a most improper observation.

The Judge recorded this, and read it out to Mr. Ingram, upon which Mr. Ingram still held to his former opinion.

Mr. Ingram objected to the jurisdiction.

The Judge ruled that the warrants were properly issued.

Messrs. Lingham and Mendes took the same objections to the warrants, disclaiming all imputations.

Objections overruled, but recorded.

## THE PROPOSED MEDICAL COLLEGE AT ALLAHABAD.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF VIZIANAGRAM has heard with much regret that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N.W.P., "is obliged to forego the noble design of establishing a Medical School worthy of the North-Western Provinces at the present time." H. H. adds that should Sir William Muir at some future period see fit to revive the scheme, he (the Maharajah) would be very happy to aid His Honor in so doing. Vizianagram's munificence has already received the praise it deserved, and we cannot repeat too often that the Government of India in refusing to assist Sir William has shown a culpable disregard for the good of these provinces. Except a few Bengallee Sub-Assistant Surgeons, the natives of these parts have really no native medical men to consult; and that they have begun to appreciate European medicines and European skill is evident from the practice the native doctors (now called Hospital Assistants) enjoy. But native doctors are little more than dressers and compounders, and as such not unfrequently fail in giving relief. We fear that if matters remain long as they are, a distrust will enter the minds of the natives which it may hereafter be found difficult to remove. Sir William Muir did his best to supply a serious want, and his name will long be remembered for it; and equally long will the Government of India be remembered for its stubborn refusal of assistance, a refusal which is tantamount to telling people that they may go and perish for want of proper medical aid—"We haven't the money to do anything for you, even though one of your countrymen has offered to pay the largest share of the expense." Will the Government of India reconsider their decision? We ask it on behalf of the suffering inhabitants of these provinces.—*Delhi Gazette.*

## INDIAN ITEMS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY REPORT.—Among the reports made to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on last Thursday, was the extraordinary announcement of "the straying of a bullock cart, laden with three beams, six boards and eight burghers, from Colvin's Ghaut. The driver's house, number, and cart un known."

KURRACHEE.—From the 27th to the 31st May, 1013 camels, 170 donkeys, and 25 bullocks, in charge of 349 men, arrived in Kurrachee from Lusa Beyla, laden with grass, wood, ghee, wool, sureee, googur, date mats, water melons, dyes, honey, moong, coals, and hides. On the 27th, 45 camels, in charge of nine men, arrived from Kandahar, laden with wool.

THE HYDERABAD DISTRICTS.—We (*Sindian*) learn from a letter from the Hyderabad districts, dated the 1st instant, that the Goonee river had a large supply of water in it, and that the fields were being prepared, in the Mahomed Khan Tanda talooka, for the kurreef crops. On the banks of the river some of the crops sown early in the season stood three feet high, and the sugar-cane plantations appeared in excellent condition.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR SERAMPORE.—A meeting was held at Scrampore on Monday, the 29th ultimo, to settle the preliminary arrangements for the formation of a public library. The meeting was well attended by several influential zemindars in the neighbourhood, and many who could not attend themselves sent in written assurances of their support. The sum of Rs. 4,000 in cash, it is stated, was subscribed on the spot, and Baboos Gopeckristo and Hem Chunder Gossain, in addition to a money gift of Rs. 1,175 and 1,200 respectively, made a present of a suitable building for the accommodation of the library. Other zemindars were not behind-hand in munificence. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Plowden, who has been appointed president of the managing committee.

THE WEATHER AT KUMAON.—The correspondent at Kumaon of the *Delhi Gazette* says—"There is a tolerably long meteorological record to chronicle for the last fortnight. Two earthquakes, a sucking waterspout, an infant typhoon, thunder, lightning, hail, rain, sunshine, moonshine, a jumping thermometer, in fact, as Mackay says in 'Alton Locke,' the weather has been 'aw a muddle,' one day pouring rain sinking the mercury to 62° in the open, the next brilliant sunshine raising it to 125°. Some of the tea plantations have been literally pounded with hail, from which they will take weeks if not months to recover. I have heard, too, of cattle being grievously wounded by enormous hailstones, and several carried away in the floods and drowned before their owners could get at them; others were more fortunate and were washed ashore before the vital spark had fled,' as penny-a-liners say. It is a splendid rice season, though considerable damage has been done to the wheat from shaking, sprouting, rotting in the field, &c."

## KNOX AND PROUDHON ON THE FRENCH NATION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

SOME little time ago our pages contained a review of the life of the late Professor Robert Knox, the anatomist. Though aggressive and dogmatic in his opinions, he was a bold, original, and often sagacious thinker: and some of his reflections and predictions on the nature and destiny of the Celtic race, and of the Gallic Celt in particular, are of interest at the present moment. Writing about 1850, he says—

In my first lecture, delivered five years ago, I said that the Celtic race does not and never could be made to comprehend the meaning of the word liberty. The opinion I gave had no reference to recent events, but was deduced from past history: the histories of '92, of '15, of '32—and now the events of '48 and '49, and say have I erred in the estimate I have formed of this race? On four eventful occasions the supreme power has returned into the hands of the Celtic men of France. Never was the destruction of a dynasty more complete. What use have they made of this power? . . . As a Saxon I abhor all dynastic, monarchies, and bayonet-governments; but this latter seems to be the only one suitable for the Celtic man.

Again—

Celtic liberty is now well comprehended by all Europe. The world thought Celtic France a great and free people; but the world was wrong if they did, for the world forgot the element of race in its calculation on the probable destinies of the French Celt. That element duly weighed would have shown them that a race being composed of individuals resembling each other must even in its greatest efforts merely shadow forth the character of the individual. When the French Celt drove out the insupportable and paltry Orleans dynasty, they were merely a fighting clan without a chief: having no self-esteem, how could they set without a leader? That leader had not then and has not yet appeared. . . . The Celtic race has had in its own hands, more than any other, its own destinies. Chance placed at their head the greatest of men that ever appeared on earth. Him they sold and betrayed. Still their power is terrible, and quite an overmatch for any other single race. Nothing could prevent them again marching to Moscow and St. Petersburg were the contest to be merely between the two races. By such a contest mankind would be greatly benefited. . . . Paris is fortified, and *were the territory again pollated by a foreign foe, the true Republican flag would be once more hoisted, sure to be pushed forward to Berlin and Vienna*—to-morrow St. Petersburg. . . . To revolutionize is Celtic, to reform is Saxon. . . . There burst forth that mighty Revolution which shook the world, whose effects must endure for ever. Court, clergy, and gentry were swept into the ocean. But did the Celt thereby put the land question on a right footing? Not in the least. He created merely another class of landed proprietors. . . . He abolished the law of primogeniture it is true, but he had not the soul to rise up to the principle of abstract justice. It is not that you are deficient in courage. No braver race exists on the earth, but you have no industry, no self-esteem, no confidence in your individual exertions.

Again, speaking of their former history, he says—

They sacked Rome, burst into Greece, and plundered the temple of Delphi. War and plunder, bloodshed and violence, in which the race delights, was their object. From Brennus to Napoleon the war-cry of the Celtic race was, "To the Alps—to the Rhine!" *This game, which still engages their whole attention*, has now been played for nearly 4,000 years. I do not blame them. I pretend not to censure any race. I merely state facts either quite obvious or borne out by history.

The italics are our own; but it must be admitted that to the Professor it has been given to *frapper juste* and that these predictions have been singularly felicitous in their results.

Again: Proudhon, whose intuition into the passionate weakness sometimes betrayed in the French nature was a kind of instinct, uttered in 1848 some remarkable words which—all these prophecy, intuition, foreboding, warning, what we will—are at this very moment being carried out and accomplished to the letter. The extracts to which we refer have been noticed by one of our contemporaries, but as they may not have met the eye of our readers we subjoin them:—

Let the first acts of the National Assembly but disclose reactionary intentions; let only one rash vote inflame the anger of the people; let the national representation be violated, and then under the pressure of another dictatorship let the movement be suddenly stifled—and France will be like a hive surrounded with flames in which the choking burning bees sting each other to death. Then, when the Government shall have exhausted all its resources; when the nation shall have eaten up its savings; when production and commerce are at an end; when starving Paris, blockaded by the departments, sending nothing out and no longer able to pay, shall be deprived of all country produce; when the workmen, demoralized by idleness and the politics of the clubs, shall turn soldiers for the sake of their pay and rations; when a million of proletaires [the ignorant, poor, and disorderly, the dangerous classes] shall organize an armed crusade against property; when the State shall "requisition" plate and jewellery to send them to the Mint; when domiciliary seizure shall be the only mode of collecting the taxes; when the peasants for want of money shall pay their taxes in kind; when famished bands scour the country and organize pillage; when the peasant shall have to take up a gun to watch his crops; when the workmen, driven by hunger, shall all have given up their bodies; then prostitution, grief, and want shall have made them mad; when bands of women, following troops of National Guards, will celebrate the fetes of the Republic by horrible orgies; when the first sack of wheat has been plundered, the first church profaned, the first torch lighted, the first woman outraged; when the first blood shall have been shed; when the first head shall have fallen; when the abomination of desolation shall have spread all over France;—then you will understand what is implied by a revolution brought about by avocats, accomplished by artists (or perhaps, to give the real signification of the phrase, by *gens de Bohême*], and conducted by writers and poets.

The comparison of the hive of bees surrounded by flames and stinging each other to death is fearfully appropriate, and no doubt the dread of re-actionary ambitions gave the first impulse to the Communists. If one Government is at the point of exhaustion the other is not far from it, besides being loaded with a frightful debt. Production and commerce are dead; Paris is literally blockaded by the departments; the Concierge rie is full of priests; most of the churches are closed; the first murders have been committed on the two generals weeks ago; and adventurers, dreamers, and journalists rise to power like bubbles, command like despots, and fall in rapid succession.

*The Pall Mall Gazette* has also the following "occasional note:"—

We quote elsewhere some striking remarks by M. Proudhon on the Republic of 1848. The following letter, which he wrote to Delescluze in July, 1850, has also a peculiar interest at the present moment:—

Do not deceive yourself; the people, as well as the bourgeoisie, have no confidence in you. They laugh at your political and social paquinades, for they have been behind the scenes; they have formed their opinion as to the power of your means of action and the fertility of your resources; they have seen growing under your initiative the reaction which you now condemn, but the principle of which is ever graven in your hearts; they have felt that you, who are always talking about the "revolutionary traditions," have lost the thread of them; they daily convince themselves, by the perusal of your manifestos, that you are as a little acquainted with their aspirations as with the march of their ideas and the state of their interests, and only by no means just.

So I pray you to keep calm, hands for a second time. and, no matter what happens, not to excite yourselves; your roles is played out. Do you wish, citizen, still to be of use to your country—to help the work of progress, to contribute to the triumph of the Revolution? Take my advice and become a man. Hang up in the cupboard your parliamentary frock, get rid of your chaseology, burn all your Jacobin tinsel; study the philosophy of history, political economy, and justice. Stay! will you permit me to tell you my frank opinion of you? I only know of one word which characterizes your past; and I take this opportunity of transferring it from the slang dictionary into the political vocabulary. With your big words about war on kings and the fraternity of peoples, with your parade of revolutionary ideas and your demagogic clatter, you have as yet never been anything else—you and your friends—than pure humbugs (blagueurs). Salut et fraternité.—P. J. PROUDHON.

## THE AMENITIES OF LONDON.

(*Daily News.*)

LONDON is no Paradise, certainly. It might be improved—like most other cities. But of late years it has been very considerably improved; and the simless repetition of bygone sarcasm takes no note of these new things. The Londoner feels himself bound to sneer at the Serpentine, yet the Serpentine is most undoubtedly a very pretty stretch of water, singularly clear, and surrounded with trees for which no match can be found in either the Thiergarten of Berlin or the Prater of Vienna. Indeed, Hyde-park on a May day, such as those we were enjoying recently, until the thunderstorm of Monday "broke the weather," cuts the feet from all such depreciatory comments. Any foreigner who comes over to London at this season, and happens not to have his head stuffed with stories of November suicides and feasts of raw flesh, may be challenged to say what his opinion is of the great places of public amusement on the western side of the city. Every large town has its slums. There are November fogs to be met with all over Europe, though, perhaps, none quite so thick as in London particular. Other cities are occasionally visited with rain. And of those who foolishly decry London by extolling in comparison every capital of every country in Europe, that may be said which Thackeray wrote of those who rail at the Church—that they did not get their information by going thither.

The glory of London is its trees; and these are not to be met with exclusively in the parks or squares. All over the city, in little patches of waste ground or garden, the mild spring weather brings out a wealth of green leaves on stunted limes and fragile poplars and stately elms. In the heart of some small stone court, the City clerk looks out on a solitary tree that can only catch a glint of sunshine with its topmost branches, and down underneath there is a soft green twilight which is pleasantly cool in the hot months. The plots of ground which have been left in front of and behind houses in even the poorest localities have much to do in rendering London the healthy city it is; and the clumps and avenues of trees which are found throughout the better districts of the town serve to sweeten and purify the air, as well as relieve the monotony of brick and plaster. A native of Liverpool, or Manchester, or Glasgow, who comes to visit some friend in South Kensington, or Clapham, or St. John's-wood, is astonished to find the arboreal delights which the jaded citizen of London can enjoy. There may be a rustle of poplar-leaves round his bedroom window; the breakfast-room may be filled with the perfume of a small grove of lilacs; and in the evening, out on the lawn, he and his friends may watch the low, large moon slowly rise behind the black branches of a cedar. At this present moment the suburbs of London are steeped in masses of cool and pure colour—the dark rose of the red hawthorn, the pale gold of the laburnum, the tender hues of the lilac, and the snow-clusters of the horse-chestnut and the elder tree. But it is in the Park that our great spring show of trees is seen in perfection—before the summer and the dust have deadened the green, and when the bright May light seems to render the leaves of the lindens transparent. Where in all Europe is there a brighter or prettier picture of a city park than that which has of late blessed the riders in Rotten-row—the sky more pure than any amethyst, the lime-trees an intense clear greenish-yellow, even the much-despised Serpentine catching a glimmer of the still blue above, and the white-leaved poplars on its bank shimmering into silver with the least breath of wind? "I'd like the country if I could," says a clever writer of society verses; "I like the Park in May." But there is of an antithesis in the couplet than might be imagined by those of our country cousins who have never visited London. There is a good deal of the country in Kensington gardens and in Hyde-park; and pleasanter glimpses of woodland and water than are possessed by many a highly-prized and property-embraced valley. A the Londoner has to do in order to enjoy the scenery in the Parks is to forget, in the first place, the aimless sarcasm that has been uttered against it, and to forget, in the second place, the great outside circle of houses and people which he cannot see. He must also follow the example of Mr. Dickens's Marchioness, and make believe a little. And then, if he does not find a May-day in Kensington-gardens or in Hyde-park a delightful thing—if he fails to recognise the purity of the air, the brightness of the colours around him, and his own amazingly good fortune in being there, he is either a microcephalous idiot or a member of the "charmante école de la jeunesse sans souci."

Further, if the pensive traveller in these sylvan solitudes should suddenly wish for society, and desire to have some study of human nature, he has only to turn aside, to find himself confronted by one of the most brilliant public assemblages to be met with in Europe. Why should not a handsome young Englishwoman, he may ask himself, as she canters along the Ladies' Mile, be as good to look at as a cow? He will remember that the picturesque inhabitants of the country have all disappeared. There are no more pretty damsels and stalwart swains dancing on the village green. The lasses and lads who used to twist ribbons round the maypole, "with the fiddler standing by," are nowhere to be found; and a spring morning in the country, beautiful as it is, produces no merry gatherings of young folks

In raiment meet for May apparelled
Gathering the milk-white blossoms and the red.

The figures in the foreground, our contemplative spectator may consider, are none the worse for being members of Parliament on horseback. Of course he will not seek to run full-tilt against all the canons of poetry, and say that the town is more interesting to him than the country; but he may console himself by thinking that the town possesses some of the aspects of the country, with a few advantages of its own. And if his speculations lead him into a comparison between the recreation-grounds of London—from Hampstead-heath to Battersea-park (or Betsy-park, as it is familiarly called by its many lovers and friends)—with those of any other capital in Europe, let him stick like a man to the plain truth and confess that we are not so unfortunate as we sometimes profess ourselves to be.

## SPORT SECOND HAND; OR, THE FIGHT AMONGST RUSHES.

BY "FRANK."

(*Bell's Life.*)

IT was a queer little place was "The Merry Go Round," with its gaudy old signboard creaking melodiously on rusty hinges, and its landlord, licensed, like most country landlords are, to supply the natives with beer, tobacco, and snuff, was quite as queer or queerer. Jack of all trades and master of none he had been with a vengeance. Scarce a town was there which had not seen him in some shape or other. Scarce a village where he had not hawked his wares or fiddled his way, till he had ended by marrying his landlord's daughter and settling down at a quiet little "pub," whilst the old man planted his flowers and budded his roses in the genteel and dull retirement of a picturesque and red-ochred villa. There was a skittle ground at the back of the inn, and a cosy little parlour, with a bow window looking out on the garden, and a cold winter evening found me seated in this very identical parlour, whilst the powerful frame of my host filled an armchair opposite me. This celebrated personage, whose versatile genius I have above alluded to, had, in addition to other numerous accomplishments, the skill and physique of a pugilist of no ordinary standing. In an election row his straight shoulder-hits and slashing upper-cuts had made much havoc amongst the untutored and awkward country people, and there was not a man in the village who dared stay a moment longer than the landlord permitted. Many and many a story did he tell me of the days when Molyneux and Mendosa flourished, and Gregson and Gully fought their never-to-be forgotten fight, but his poaching experiences were his favourite topic, and this is what he told me on the night in question: "Twere thirty years ago, sir," said he (lighting his pipe, and then stirring up his grog with the stem), "when I, father, and sister were living out on the black heath. Father were a shepherd, and sister made a trifle at knitting white cotton gloves; but I could never stick to work, and was oftener wiring the trout in the squire's water, and knocking the pheasants off their roosts, than driving sheep and hoeing turnips. One winter night I was sitting in this little public house, drinking my long pint and having a few draws with some other 'idle apprentices,' when in comes two of the under-keepers, and asks for something 'ation hot to drink. Their coats was all over snow and mud, and I guessed in a moment that they'd been lying out looking after a wire. One of them I chanced to know a little about, and I very soon discovered by the help of some gin and water whereabouts the hare had been caught. They could not stop very long, and when they had gone I fell to thinking deeply. Not very far from our house there was a large lake belonging to the squire, with a stream running through it, and surrounded on all sides by pine wood and heath. He had a laurel hedge planted on one side of it, and there were a number of rushes placed at various places along the bank, so that it was very easy to get a shot at the ducks and teal, which came there in great numbers during the cold weather, and bred there in the summer. Now, this piece of water was of course very strictly preserved, and there was a keeper's cottage a short way from it, in which lived the keeper with his wife and child. That there were ducks there I had not the slightest doubt, and I believed there were hundreds, for it had not been shot that season. Is there any reason, thought I, why I should not go and have a turn at them early to-morrow morning; both the keepers will be away, and can't get back in time to catch me at it, even if they see the gun; at all events, says I, heads or tails, I'll try it, and with that I stole off home, put my gun and traps in order, and slipped into bed, hoping I should wake early on the morrow. It was very dark when I did awake and bundled on my togs and boots, and I could scarcely see the little path across the heath when I got out of our cottage. I struck a match and lit my pipe, and thanked the man who invented 'bacca, for it was freezing hard, and the north wind blew across the swampy land, cutting my face and fingers like a knife. My gun, a long and heavy single barrel, I carried wrapped up in an old water-proof case, as full as I dared cram it of large shot and small pieces of lead. I was never bothered with straps or powder-flasks, for I had sown two leather pockets into my trowsers, and carried the shot in one and the powder in the other, whilst the

See *Engineering*, vol. viii., page 354.

## THE RIGI RAILWAY.

(*Engineering*, May 5.)

THE Rigi railroad is a short and steep line of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge constructed on a somewhat similar system to the Mount Washington Railway which climbs up the side of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, with a gradient of 1 in 3, till it reaches a height of 6,000 ft. above the sea level.* The length of the Rigi railroad is a little more than 3 miles, and it extends from Fitznau on the border of the lake of Lucerne, to the boundary of the canton of Schwyz, a short distance beyond Rigi-Kaltbad, situated on the crest of the mountain and 4,000 ft. above the level of the lake, but if found desirable the line can be extended to Rigi-Kulm, on the summit of the Rigi.

The permanent way is provided with a central rail, but the arrangement differs entirely from the Fell system; it has, indeed, been imitated from Mr. Marsh's Mount Washington line as mentioned above, but it is constructed with more care and completeness, and the gradients are not so steep, the maximum inclination being 1 in 4, whilst the sharpest curves are more than 600 ft. radius.

The most remarkable features of the line are an inclined tunnel 225 ft. in length and 1,000 ft. above the lake level and a lattice girder bridge, thrown over the torrent of the Schnutrobel. This bridge, which immediately succeeds the tunnel, is formed of three spans, each of 85 ft. The piers upon which the girders rest, are carried upon granite foundations, and the width of the platform is 14 ft. The retaining walls, the bridges, viaducts, &c., are all built in stone from the locality, and at the central and the terminal stations are placed the water cranes, coal stages, &c. Midway, at the central station of Freyburg, there is a passing place, arranged as shown in fig. 9. It consists of a sector table made of iron, and hinged upon a pivot. The length of this table is sufficient to receive the locomotive and carriage forming the train; and so soon as the latter is secured upon it, the table is turned round to the siding upon which the train is shifted until the line is clear.

The formation for the permanent way is made in the rock itself, which is cut out to the depth of a foot, to receive the cross sleepers. Upon them Vignoles rails are laid, weighing from 30 to 35 lbs. per yard. Midway between the rails is placed a rack, into which gears the toothed driving wheel of the locomotive. The length of the cross sleepers is 7 ft. 10 in. placed 2 ft. 3½ in. apart, and connected by longitudinal distance pieces to which they are bolted. To prevent any accidents that would arise from the trains running backward down the incline, detents are secured in the rock at intervals of about 10 ft. (see fig. 6).

The central rack is formed in short lengths of about 6 ft.; it is made of two channel irons placed back to back a short distance asunder, and connected at close intervals by triangular rivets of cast steel, which serve also for the teeth of the rack, as shown in the two sections, figs. 6 and 8. These teeth are so disposed as always to engage in three teeth of the central wheel. This central rack rail is securely bolted to the cross sleepers, and at the ends of each length they are further secured to the sleepers by angle irons.

Fig. 1 shows a general sketch of the engine, which is provided with a vertical boiler working with a pressure of 135 lbs. to the inch. This boiler is set so far out of the perpendicular that it only assumes a vertical position on the grades of 1 in 4, the most common inclination on the line. The locomotive was designed by M. Riggenbach, the mechanical engineer of the North-East Swiss Railway, and who, in conjunction with MM. Naef and Tschokke, undertook the laying out and construction of the Rigi Railway. The engine weighs 12½ tons, and has four flanged wheels. On the rear axle is mounted a cast-steel toothed wheel working in the central rack, and in the front axle is a toothed wheel working into the rack, and a spur wheel on each side driven by pinions, as shown in fig. 3. The water and coal tanks are placed at the front, and at the rear is a certain amount of space for holding luggage (see fig. 2). The speed attained is only one mile an hour, and the engine is always placed at the rear of the train in order that it may push on in making the ascent and check the velocity in descending. The train carried is only either a passenger carriage, or a goods waggon. These are never coupled to the engine, the apparatus employed in making the connexion being shown in fig. 5. It consists of two volute springs fixed on buffer beams of the engine, and coupled, as shown, by a short connecting link. In the centre of this lever, a small roller is mounted, which bears upon a plate bolted to the headstock of the waggon or carriage, and as the engine is always pushing and never hauling, a satisfactory result is obtained.

The passenger carriages are in two storeys, the lower one carries 46 and the upper one 36 people. The seats were at first left free to swing, so that passengers might assume mechanically an upright position, but they were afterwards fixed in such a manner that the seats ranged in two rows, were horizontal on a slope of 1 in 4. The interior of the carriage is accessible by end doors, and the upper storey is reached by a light iron staircase placed at one end. At each end of the carriage is placed a screw brake which actuates toothed wheels working into the central rack.

The cost of making the Rigi line, including three locomotives, three passenger carriages, and three open waggons, was about £52,000. In making calculations as to the probable amount of traffic, it was assumed that, of the 40,000 persons who annually ascend the Rigi, 30,000 would make use of the railway, and, on this assumption, the cost of the ascent was fixed at 5 francs, and that of the descent at 2.50 francs. On the 8th of October last, the section from Fitznau to Freyburg was opened to passengers. The active period of traffic lasts for about five months in the year, and although, of course, there has been no opportunity of testing whether this mountain road will prove a commercial success, there is no doubt about it as an engineering result.

## THE COLONNE VENDOME.

BEFORE ITS DESTRUCTION.

(TIMES' SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Monday Afternoon, May 8.

THE event promised for to-day—and we are now almost as much in want of "events" as during the dullest days of the siege—was the fall of the Colonne Vendôme. It had been promised by M. Felix Pyat in the *Vengeur*, one of the few journals now left us. There was a time, not so far back, when M. Pyat's promises did not gain much public credence or even attention, but he now enjoys the fortunate position of being able to secure the fulfilment of his own prophecies, and hence it has been pretty generally expected that the famous column would to-day really fall. For some days, too, there has been a scaffolding surrounding the lower part of it, and a curtain of cloth at the top of the scaffolding prevents any one's seeing whether the work of destruction has actually commenced, there is no disproving the statement made by imaginative or courageous journalists, that the column has been already more than half sawn through, and only wants a strong pull with a chain, held by zealous Communists, to make it totter to its fall. Crowds went, therefore, to take their last look at it yesterday. It is not everybody who can get into the Place Vendôme, or indeed everybody who cares to get there, for the barricades erected at various places along the accents of one of the keepers whom I had so liberally 'liquored up,' and saw in a minute it was all U P. 'I thought I knowed what that 'ere drop o' gin meant,' said he, after a moment's pause, 'and I see I warn't very far wrong when I sez to my pardner, Jem, sez I, that young willin will be one of the ducks to-morrow mornin' as ever was.' Here I cut short his oratorical fit by dodging under his arm and trying to bolt; but he was too old a file for that sort of game, and very soon got his claws on me again. "You don't go afore I has that gun,' he said quickly, and I know very well he would be as good as his word. Now, I naturally enough prized my gun exceeding much; it had been my companion for many a long midnight ramble since I bought it second-hand of a travelling wicker-basket maker, and many an old cock pheasant had crashed through the tree-tops in answer to its report. 'Let me go with the gun,' I suggested, after an awkward pause; 'and I'm good for a sovereign and three glasses of brandy and water.' 'Not if I knows it,' was the laconical response. I looked at him for a second; he was about my height, though broader, and a trifle shorter in the reach; and though I knew that he possessed some science, yet I was confident that I could beat him. 'Put up your hands,' said I, 'and the best man has the gun.' He took the joke, one may perhaps assume, that grave or gone soft substance will be thickly strewn in good part, and we were face to face, with our left legs first. Well I can remember that fight even now, though it happened years ago, when I never felt the heaviest blow, and could hit, to use a noted pugilist's favourite expression, 'like a horse-kicker.' The scenery was far superior to that of the Prize Ring, with its crowd of roughs and betting men. There was a clear blue sky above us, with clouds of teal still circling round a frozen lake in front, studded with clumps of reed and rushes, whilst the bright rays of the rising sun were just beginning to throw out their dark tracings on the surrounding pine trees in grim relief, and to light up the rich green of the breasts of the dead mallards, which I had thrown down in my desperate efforts to escape. For a short time we sparred in silence; I tried a feint, and then got my left well home on his left eye, but I was not quick enough to stop his counter, and got an awkward one over the cheek bone; this made me a little cautious, but at last he gave me another chance, and I hit him right and left, then closed, and gave a heavy cross-buttock, throwing my whole weight on him as we fell. We were soon up and at it again; there were no seconds,—and no time.' He was getting quicker, and was tired of waiting for an opening; he rushed in furiously, and drew the ruby from my temple. I upper-cut him, and then hit myself down with a straight shoulder-hit full in the middle of his head. My opponent was getting rather punished about the face; one of his eyes was bunged up,' and the paint was pretty visible about his nose and mouth. But I knew too well he was 'thorough game,' and that I had all I could do to lick him. Vainly he tried all he knew to make me run in, but I kept him off, and hit him down with my longer reach, whilst his 'counters' never touched me. I, however, had not escaped scot-free; I could feel the blood trickling down from my forehead, and my left 'sparkler, was in mourning for the right, which was 'rather' damaged. At last I got within my favourite distance, and hit him well down with (to put it modestly) a slashing left-hander in the centre of the 'conk.' It was all over; he couldn't come again, game as steel though he was. I think I see him now leaning against the trunk of an old beech tree and asking me feebly for a drink of water. Poor fellow, he has gone to his long home now, and his bones are making the church-yard grass grow for the benefit of the vicar's pet lamb. Faithful to his promise he would no doubt have been, and have let me keep the gun; but I gathered up my ducks and carried them off to a poulterer friend, who wondered much at my bruised and blackened visage, inquiring slyly 'who had been so liberal with nature's blue paint?' but I left him in the dark as to that and pocketed my money, and left the country for a while, hoping the thing would blow over and as my antagonist never acknowledged his defeat, and kept the whole affair secret, only the squirrels, the ducks, and the herons are aware at this moment of how we fought that fight by the squire's pond."

Here my public friend finished his last drop of grog and I arose, lit another weed, and having wished him adieu, or rather *au revoir*, sauntered out with my little bull terrier to admire the beauties of nature. This story I have jotted down as nearly as I can remember it for the amusement of those who do not despise "the Ring," "the gun," and my articles.

## A "CAMP MEETING."

(*Daily News*, May 8.)

STROLLING down the Caledonian-road on Saturday night among the marketing folks, the following announcement on a poster outside a shop caught my eye:—"Primitive Methodist Chapel. . . . A great camp meeting will be held to-morrow in Tall Trees-meadow, on the north side of the Cattle-market. Processions will start about 8-30 from the following places: Top of Great College-street, bottom of Caledonian-road, top of Barnsbury-road and White Lion-street. The processions will proceed to the south end of Hemingford-road, Copenhagen-street, where a short address will be delivered at 9.15; after which a general procession will be conducted by the Rev. Thomas Penrose to the camp ground. Public love-feasts in the evening in the chapels." A camp meeting in London! This, when found, was surely worth making a note of. A note of it I made, and was punctual at the rendezvous yesterday morning. The first to approach was the King's-cross contingent. It had halted in the Caledonian-road for a hymn and a prayer, and then formed ranks again and marched up Copenhagen-street to the place appointed for the rendezvous. No connection seemed to suggest itself between Primitive Methodism and match making, so the representative member of the Metropolitan Police force who was on the ground did not feel called upon to interfere. The procession breasted the steep hill manfully, five or six ranks deep, each rank locked arm-and-arm. They moved to the quick step of a hymn, which they sang lustily, especially the chorus:—

For you must be a lover of the Lord,
For you must be a lover of the Lord,
For you must be a lover of the Lord,
Or you can't go to heaven when you die!

This was repeated over and over again, the singing led by two gentlemen who marched backwards up hill with great dexterity. As the King's-cross contingent came one way, the Islington detachment came the other; the two coalesced, both physically and vocally, and formed a large ring at the end of Hemingfordroad. Soon after the voice of the Camden-town contingent was heard in the distance, and it presently joined also.

Sunday processions have not been altogether unknown in London of late years. Their features are much the same—red flags or green, Phrygian caps, blasphemous litanies, a general aspect indicating a scarcity of soap, the stump and fluent balderdash spiced with snarling sedition. Yesterday's procession differed from these in every particular. Those who formed it were respectable, peaceable, God-fearing people—all dressed in their Sunday's best. The great majority seemed respectable mechanics, but Sunday is a bad day for discriminating classes in a working-class locality. There were many females in the processions, and the good ladies had solved in a very simple way what is one of the standing difficulties when a London mother of the working-classes desires to accompany her husband to church—viz., what to do with the children. They had brought the children with them, even unto the baby, and not a few fathers were to be seen marching on the flank of a rank with a young one perched on his shoulder. Hemingford-road received the Primitive Methodists with great decorum, which ought to be no great credit to it, but only a matter of course; yet was a credit in a relative sense, as us Londoners will understand. There was no chaff or rude banter. The singing, I think, tamed the somewhat savage breast of the side streets of the Caledonian-road. "It does one good to hear'em, anyhow, don't it, father?" I heard a woman out marketing—that hard necessity of the Sunday morning with so many—remark to her lord and master in melodies—meaning as to thin and sweet as to high-lows. "Well, it do, Bet," growled her owner, "and I'm —— if I'd mind belonging to 'em." Strange glimmer of awakening battling its way by the impetus of an oath through the fog! Some friend came by with a certain "swag" under his arm, about which there was a whispered talk, and then Bet's owner shaking off the momentary weakness, went away with the dog-fancier. But Bet lingered from her marketing, and took the hymn-leaflet when it was tendered her; aye, and tried what her cracked voice could make of

"For you must be a lover," and of the "Hallelujah Chorus" which followed it.

The arrival of the third contingent rather broke up the chorus into raggedness, so the reverend conductor arrested the strain, to pronounce that they "did not bowl it round" sufficiently enough, and ordered a started pace. The hint told. I had thought that before there was no lack either of earnestness or of volume, but the Primitive Methodists must have been husbanding their strength till the little complaint about defective "bowling round" knocked off the valve. Then the singing was at length concluded, a clergyman made a few remarks which partook more of the nature of a prayer than an address. It was annotated, rather than broken, by frequent exclamations from the listeners. Some of these were inarticulate, something between a groan and an ejaculation; others took the forms of "Amen," "Ah yes," "Glory be thanked," "By His grace," and so on. When the prayer was over, a delegate, who seemed to act as a kind of unwarlike quartermaster-general, explained the route in a few words, directed the assemblage to form in ranks, twelve men in each, linked arm-in-arm, and that a certain detachment on reaching the "camp" should march on stand No. 1, while another should merge to stand No. 2. The Rev. Mr. Penrose, who was the leader of the procession (nominally, although not actually, for his front was covered by a light division of boys and lads), gave the word to march by striking up a hymn, and so the procession, perhaps a thousand strong, set out by way of Hemingford-road and Holloway.

There lives in these parts a certain man than whom there is no more persevering or more gallant warrior with the sin and misery of this great city. What Mr. Catlin, the missionary, has done and is doing in the foul closes and stifling courts of Clerkenwell, no one can tell, unless he has gained his knowledge by personal experience. That gentleman's wife died last week. She was a fitting helpmate to her husband, as many a poor creature knows well. Some eighteen months ago I had occasion to penetrate into the haunts where famine fever" was reaping the harvest that hardship and starvation had sown. In one Clerkenwell attic I entered, where four out of its six inhabitants were down with the fever, I found Mrs. Catlin quietly installed as sick nurse, performing cheerfully the most menial offices, and brightening the dingy attic like a sunbeam. Her mourning husband, a man of much the same simple, strong religious faith as themselves, is known as the Primitive Methodists. Their leader halted them opposite his house, observing that if "they were very pleased to see it still standing, as far as one could judge, untouched, and with no preparations made for its immediate fall. M. Pyat, with a graceful badinage peculiarly his own, had suggested that a huge dung heap should be prepared to receive it, and, though this suggestion was a joke, one may perhaps assume that the column will not come down, and the Commune be less foolish than its words. One of the Gardes Nationaux threw an odd, and to me, a new light upon the proposed demolition, by declaring that under the column lay buried, in coins of all countries, a good round sum of money. If this belief be shared by the Commune, they ought, as practical, straightforward men of business, to have stated that they intended to pull down the column "as an emblem of brute force," and as containing so much money—capital locked up, which ought to be let loose for the good of trade. However, as my informant added, they could easily enough get at this treasure by digging underneath the column without destroying it. The Chapelle Expiatoire of Louis XVI. was also, according to the prophecies of Pyat, to fall to-day, but an acquaintance who has just come from it assures me that there are not, as yet, even any signs of its destruction.

"camp meeting" was so only in name. Although there were no tents, only a little grass and a couple of waggons, yet there was something pastoral in the scene, for sheep were feeding on the meadow, and when one was tired of standing he might lie down on the sward.